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STARKWEATHER'S

Sunday School Geography.

A WORK ON SACRED GEOGRAPHY,

DESIGNED FOR

BIBLE STUDENTS GENERALLY,

AND PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO

Sunday Schools and Bible Classes.

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By REV. GEORGE A. STARKWEATHER.

The Bob Jones College
Cleveland, Tenn.

NEW YORK
BIBLE AND PUBLICATION SOCIETY,
No. 76 EAST NINTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA—530 Arch Street. ST. LOUIS—209 N. Sixth Street.
BOSTON—2 Tremont Temple. CHICACO—408 Wabash Avenue.
U. D. WARD, 150 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.
1874.

90015553
19472

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1872, by
Rev. George A. Starkweather,
In the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

Lange, Little & Co.,
Printers, Electrotypers and Stereotypers,
108 to 114 Wooster St., N. Y.

AAO-0481

PREFACE.

IT needs no argument here to show to the student of the Bible the importance of a thorough knowledge of Sacred Geography.

The only question is how can such a knowledge best be obtained.

We have learned that five or ten minutes given to this subject at the close of Sunday School, by outline maps, never can accomplish so great a task.

Those who have tried it have only done so to make a failure.

There are some thirteen hundred places mentioned in the Bible. To obtain an intelligent understanding in regard to these places and their bearing upon sacred history, requires something more than a glance at a few of them once a week.

Bible history reaches through a period of more than four thousand years.

It also has to do with a region of country larger than the whole of North America.

During this time, and in this region, vast changes were going on, kingdoms were built up and overthrown, and on their ruins others were reared.

To get a clear view of this subject, therefore, one must begin his geography at the beginning of Sacred History, and the two must keep pace with each other down the track of time. Places and events must march hand in hand.

It has been well said that "Geography and Chronology are the two eyes of History."

No intelligent idea of any history is possible without them.

In the construction of the following maps constant attention has been paid to the great changes that have occurred, and particular pains taken to make them plain to the learner. No time or pains has been spared in consulting the best authors on these subjects, to make the maps as accurate as possible.

For more than five years the author has been giving his attention to this work; no small portion of that time has been devoted to the construction of the maps.

He now offers the work to the Sunday Schools of our land, with a prayer that it may be instrumental in helping on the glorious work in which they are engaged. If, by the blessing of the Lord, it shall do this, in any measure, he will feel more than paid.

GEO. A. STARKWEATHER.

TRUMANSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1871.

Suggestions to Teachers.

This work is not intended to occupy a large portion of the time allotted to recitation in the Sunday School, say five or ten minutes each session. The lessons should be thorougly mastered during the week, by both teacher and scholar. No teacher can expect his class to be long interested in a subject that does not interest him.

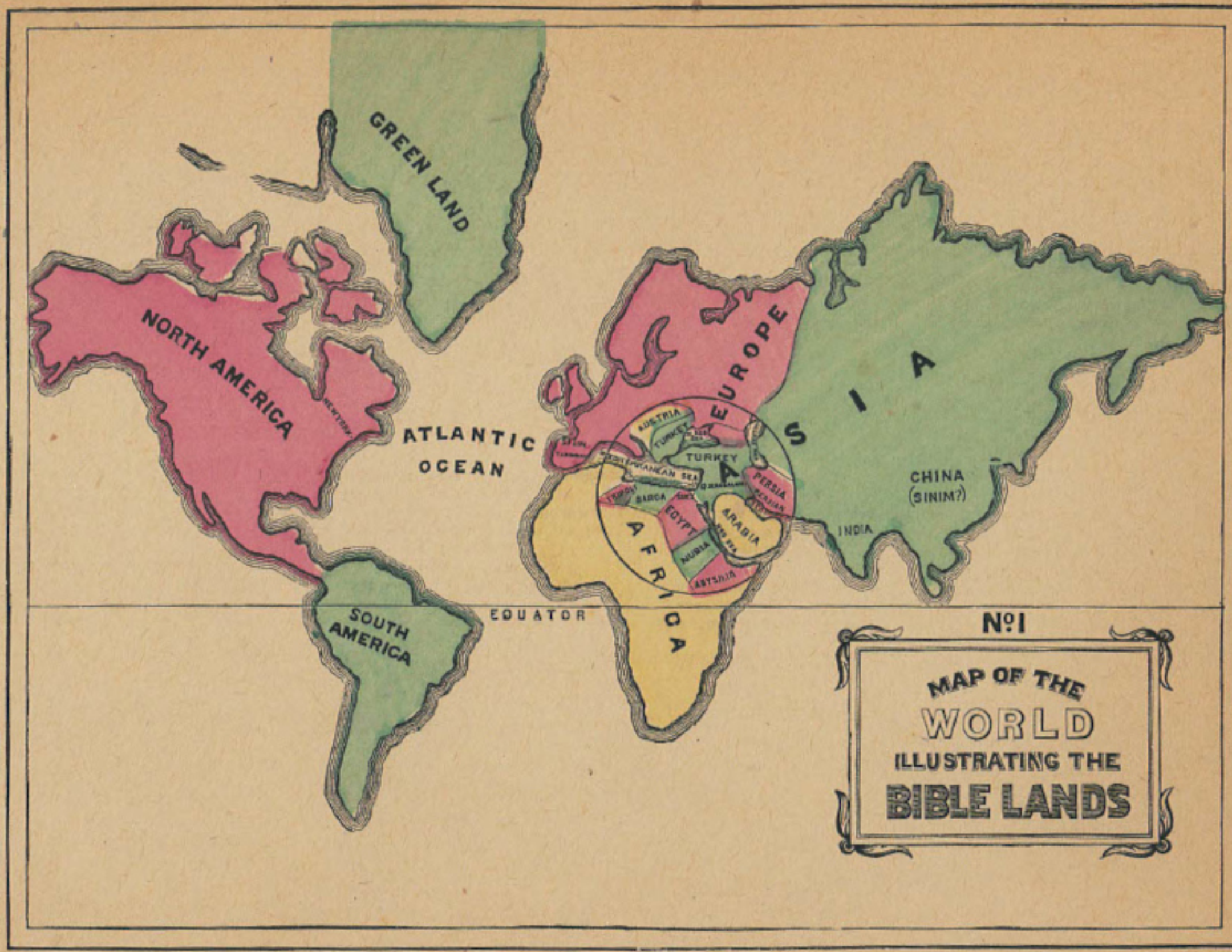
Teachers will find it for their own profit, as well as that of their scholars, to master every lesson before meeting their pupils in the class. Do not by any means allow yourself to be under the necessity of hunting out the places before your scholars. Do this at some time during the previous week.

We would also recommend that the teachers and older pupils, and Bible classes, read the Bible, in course, while going through this work. By thus going through the Word of God you will be able to obtain a clearer knowledge of the facts related than it is possible to get in any other way.

One year spent in thus reading the Bible will be worth more than ten years spent in reading it in the ordinary way.

It will be found profitable and interesting to weave some of the geography into your Sunday School Concerts. For example, ask some of the pupils to locate the prominent places in any given portion of the Bible Lands. Others might give the leading events in their history.

Before proceeding to the lesson of the week, a brief review should be had of the previous lesson. A review should also be had of all that has been gone over on each map before leaving it for the next.


GREEN LAND
NORTH AMERICA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
EUROPE
A S I A
AUSTRIA
TURKEY
TURKEY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PERSIA
BARCA
EGYPT
ARABIA
NUBIA
ABYSSINIA
AFRICA
CHINA (SINIM?)
INDIA
SOUTH AMERICA
EQUATOR
Nº1
MAP OF THE
WORLD
ILLUSTRATING THE
BIBLE LANDS

STARKWEATHER'S

SUNDAY SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

LESSON I.—MAP 1.

Q. What is Geography?
A. A description of the Earth's surface.
Q. What is Scripture Geography?
A. A description of the countries mentioned in the Bible.
Q. How is the Earth divided?
A. Into two Hemispheres, Eastern and Western.

Q. What large divisions of land in the Western Hemisphere?
A. North America and South America.
Q. What in the Eastern Hemisphere?
A. Europe, Asia, and Africa.
Q. In which of these divisions do you live?
Q. On which hemisphere are the Bible lands?
A. Eastern.
Q. On what part of the Eastern Hemisphere?

(Take the Isthmus of Suez for a centre and describe a circle with a diameter of about thirty-five hundred miles, and you embrace nearly all the countries mentioned in the Bible.)
Q. Do you see such a circle on Map No. 1?
Q. What noted city do you see near the centre of this circle?
A. Jerusalem.

Q. What ocean would you cross in going from New York to Jerusalem?
Q. In what direction would you go?
Q. Through what Sea would you sail?
Q. How far is it from New York to Jerusalem?
A. About seven thousand five hundred miles.

LESSON II.—MAP 1.

Q. Parts of what grand divisions do you see in the Bible lands?
A. Europe, Asia, and Africa.
Q. Name the modern countries within this circle.
Q. In which is Jerusalem?

Q. Which way from Jerusalem is the Mediterranean Sea? Black Sea? Caspian Sea? Persian Sea? Red Sea?
Q. Which way from Jerusalem is Egypt? Arabia? Persia? Austria?

Q. How many seas within this circle?
Q. Name them.
Q. On which side of the Equator are the Bible lands?
Q. What countries mentioned in the Bible are outside of this circle?

A. Spain and Tarshish on the west, and India and Sinim on the east.
Q. Can we locate all the places mentioned in the Bible?
A. Many of them cannot now be located.

LESSON III.—MAP 2.

Q. What does this map represent?
A. It is the circle on Map No. 1 enlarged.
Q. Do you see the same seas as on Map No. 1?
Q. Name them.
Q. Is the land the same? A. It is.
Q. Why, then, do the maps differ?
A. Map No. 1 represents the country as it is now divided into kingdoms and empires, but Map No. 2 represents the same land as it was divided among the first inhabitants of the earth.
Q. Who were the first inhabitants of the earth? (See Gen. 2.)
Q. Where did they live?
Q. Where was Eden?
A. Supposed to have been southeast of the Black Sea.
Q. What four rivers went out of Eden?
Q. Which way do they run, and where do they empty?
Q. What are the present names of those rivers?
Q. What mountains in the east of Eden?
Q. How high are they?
A. The highest peak is 17,000 feet above the level of the sea.
Q. Where did the ark rest after the flood? (Gen. 8 : 4.)
Q. What parallel and meridian cross each other in Eden?
Q. The center of Eden is in the same latitude as what noted city?
A. Washington.
Q. How many sons had Noah?
Q. What were their names?
Q. In what part of the Bible lands did Japheth and his sons locate? Shem? Ham?

LESSON IV.—MAP 2.

Q. What modern countries in the land of Japheth? (see Map 1) Shem? Ham?
Q. What two seas in the land of Japheth?
Q. What large sea on the south of Japheth?
Q. How many sons had Japheth? Gen. 10 : 2. Name them.
Q. On what sea did Gomer border?
Q. Between what seas Magog?
Q. On what sea did Madai border?
Q. Which way from the Caspian Sea?
Q. On what sea was Javan?
Q. Which way from the Black Sea was Tubal?
Q. Between what two seas was Meshech?
Q. How many sons had Gomer? A. Three.
Q. Name them.
A. Askenaz, Riphath and Togormah.
Q. On what sea was Askenaz?
Q. Between what two tribes and on what sea was Ripath?
Q. On what sea was Tiras?

LESSON V.—MAP 2.

Q. On what sea did Togormah border?
Q. How many and who were the sons of Javan?
A. Four: Elisha, Tarshish, Kittim and Dodanim.
Q. On what two seas did Elisha border?
Q. On what sea Tarshish?
Q. On what sea Dodanim?
Q. By what waters was Kittim surrounded?
Q. What is this island now called? (See map of Paul's travels.)
Q. What nation is supposed to have descended from Javan?
A. The Greeks. (See Gen. 10 : 5.)
Q. How many sons had Ham, and what were their names?
A. Four: Cush, Mizraim, Phut and Canaan.
Q. On what sea was Cush?
Q. On what seas did the land of Ham border?
Q. Mizraim? Phut?
Q. Name the tribes of Mizraim.
Q. What two tribes bordered on the Mediterranean Sea?
Q. What three bordered on the Red Sea?
Q. What tribes of Cush were on the Red Sea?

LESSON VI.—MAP 2.

Q. What tribes of Cush on the Persian Sea?
Q. What large river in the land of Ham?
Q. What modern countries in the land of Ham? (See Map No. 1.)
Q. What son of Ham was located near the centre of the Bible lands?
A. Canaan.
Q. On what sea was Canaan?
Q. Through what tribes did the river Nile run?
Q. What desert in the land of Ham?
Q. What waters surrounded Caphtorim?
Q. What is the present name of this island? (See Map No. 7.)
Q. Were there any tribes of Japheth that did not border on some sea?
Q. What tribes bordered on the Black Sea? Caspian Sea? Mediterranean Sea?
Q. What tribes of Ham bordered on th Mediterranean Sea? Red Sea?
Q. What tribes bordered on the Great Desert?
Q. Were there any of the tribes of Ham that did not border on some sea?

NOTE.—For the tribes of Canaan see Map No. 3.

MAP No. 2

NATIONS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD,

FROM THE DAYS OF NOAH TO ABRAHAM.

LESSON VII.—MAP 2.

Q. On what seas did the land of Shem border?
Q. How many sons had Shem? A. Five.
Q. What were their names?
A. Elam, Ashur, Arphaxad, Aram and Lud.
Q. What one bordered on the Persian Sea?
Q. Which way from Elam was Ashur?
Q. On what river?
Q. Between what two rivers was Arphaxad?
Q. Between what sea and river was Aram?
Q. On what sea did Lud border?
Q. Who was the first born after the flood? Gen. 11 : 10.
Q. How old was Shem when this son was born?
Q. What nation arose from Elam?
A. The Persians.
Q. What nation arose from Ashur?
A. Assyrians.
Q. What from Arphaxad?
A. Hebrews. Gen. 10 : 24.
Q. What two sons had Eber? Gen. 10 : 25.
Q. From which one of these did Abraham descend? A. Peleg.
Q. How many generations from Shem to Abraham?
A. Nine.

LESSON VIII.—MAP 2.

Q. How many generations from Eber to Abraham?
A. Six.
Q. How many sons had Joktan?
A. Thirteen. Gen. 10 : 26-29.
Q. Where did they locate?
Q. How many bordered on the Red Sea?
Q. What two near the outlet of the Red Sea?
Q. Where did the sons of Peleg locate?
A. In the land of Arphaxad.
Q. Whose son was Nimrod? Gen. 10 : 8.
Q. What cities did he build?
Q. On what river was Babel, and in what land? Gen. 10 : 10.
Q. On what river was Erech? In what land? Accad? Calneh?
Q. What cities did Ashur build? Gen. 10 : 11, 12.
Q. On what river and in what land was Nineveh? Resen? Calah? Rehoboth?
A. Rehoboth not known.
Q. Which way from Canaan was Babel? Nineveh? Elam? The Red Sea? The Great Sea? The Black Sea? The Caspian Sea? Eden? Arphaxad?

NOTE.—Let the teacher now review the Lessons on Map No. 2.

LESSON IX.—MAP 3.

Q. What is Map No. 3 intended to represent?
A. The places mentioned in the Bible from the Promise to Abraham until the Exode, or the departure of the Children of Israel out of Egypt. Gen. 12 : 2.
Q. How long a time was this?
A. Four hundred and thirty years.
Q. In what order are the places mentioned?
A. In the same order they are mentioned in the Bible.
Q. Where do we begin? Gen. 11 : 31.
Q. Where did Abraham live?
A. In Ur, of the Chaldees.
Q. In what land was Ur?
Q. Who was Arphaxad?
A. Eldest son of Shem.
Q. Which way from Ur was Haran?
Q. Which way from Haran was the land of Canaan?
Q. In what part of Canaan was Shechem, or Sichem?
Q. Which way from Shechem was Bethel, or Luz?
Q. Hai from Bethel?
Q. Which way from Bethel to Egypt?
Q. Egypt to Bethel?
Q. On what sea was Sodom located? Gomorrah?
Q. Which way from the Dead Sea was the plain of Mamre, or Hebron?
Q. By what other name was Hebron known?
Q. Which way from Canaan was Shinar? Gen. 14 : 1.
Q. Which way from Babylon was Ellassar?

LESSON X.—MAP 3.

Q. Which way from Shinar was Elam?
Q. Which way from Sodom was Zeboim? Zoar?
Q. At which end of the Dead Sea were these three places?
Q. Where was the Vale of Siddim?
A. Probably at the south end of the Dead Sea.
Q. In what country was Ashteroth Karnaim?
Q. Where were the Zuzims? Emim?
Q. In what land were the Horites?
Q. In what part of Amalek was the Desert of Paran?
Q. Which way from Mt. Hor was Kadesh?
Q. What four countries around Amalek?
Q. On what Sea did the Amorites border?
Q. Which way from Hebron was Hazezon Tamar?
Q. What cities in the Land of Aram?
Q. Where was Dan or Laish?
Q. Where does the Euphrates river rise, which way does it run, and where empty? (See Map No. 2.)
Q. Name the tribes of the Canaanites, beginning with the Arvadites and going south?—Gen. 15 : 19, 20, 21.
Q. What does the word Rephaims mean?
A. Giants.
Q. Which way was the Wilderness or Desert of Shur from Beersheba? — Gen. 16 : 7.
Q. Which way was Kadesh from Shur?—Gen. 16 : 14.
Q. Which way was Mamre or Hebron from Beersheba?—Gen. 18 : 1.

LESSON XI.—MAP 3.

Q. Which way was Sodom from Hebron?—Gen. 18 : 16.

Sodom and Gomorah destroyed—Gen. 19 : 24.

Q. Which way was Gomorah from Sodom?

Q. Which way from Sodom was Zoar?—Gen. 19 : 30.

Q. Which way from the Dead Sea was the Land of Moab?—Gen. 19 : 37.

Q. Which way from Moab was Ammon?—Gen. 19 : 38.

Q. Between what two rivers was Moab?

Q. What land east of Moab and Ammon?

Q. Where was Gerar?—Gen. 20 : 1.

Q. Who were the Philistines?

A. Descendants of Ham.—Gen. 10 : 14.

Q. Where was Isaac born?

A. At Gerar.—Gen. 21 : 3.

Q. How old was Abraham?

A. One hundred years.—Gen. 21 : 5.

Q. Why was Beersheba so named?—Gen. 21 : 31.

Q. Where was the Land of Moriah?—Gen. 22 : 2.

A. Some think it to have been the same as mentioned in 2 Chron. 3 : 1. Hence, near Jebus.

Q. How far was it from Beersheba?

A. About 40 miles.—Gen. 22 : 19.

Q. Where did Sarah die?

A. In Hebron.—Gen. 23 : 2.

Q. Where did Abraham's servant go to seek a wife for Isaac?

A. To Haran in Mesopotamia.—Gen. 24 : 10.

Q. How far was it from Hebron?

A. About 400 miles.

Q. Where did Isaac and Rebekah live after their marriage?

A. At Hebron.—Gen. 24 : 67.

Q. Who was Midian?

A. A son of Abraham and Keturah.—Gen. 25 : 2.

Q. On the borders of what sea did the Midianites dwell?

LESSON XII.—MAP 3.

Q. What noted mountain in the Land of Midian?

Q. Where was Abraham buried?

A. At Hebron.—Gen. 25 : 10.

Q. Where was the well La-hai-roi?

A. Not far from Beersheba—Gen. 25 : 11.

Q. How many sons had Ishmael?

A. Twelve.—Gen. 25 : 12-17.

Q. Where did they dwell? (See Havillah, on Map No. 2, on the northwest of the Persian Gulf.)—Gen. 25 : 18.

Q. Where was Gerar?—Gen. 26 : 1.

Q. Which way from Gerar to Beersheba?—Gen. 26 : 23.

Q. Where did Jacob go from Beersheba?—

A. To Haran. Gen. 28 : 10.

Q. How far was it?

A. About four hundred miles.

Q. Why was the name of Luz changed to Bethel?—Gen. 28 : 19.

Q. What does the word Bethel mean?

A. *House of God.*

Q. How long did he remain in Haran?

A. Twenty years. —Gen. 31 : 38.

Q. Where was Gilead?

A. It was the name given to the mountainous region along the east side of the river Jordan.—Gen. 31 : 47.

Q. On what river was Mahanaim?—Gen. 32 : 2.

Q. What does the word Mahanaim mean?

A. Two hosts.

Q. Which way does the river Jabbok run, and where does it empty?

Q. Which way from Mahanaim to Peniel?—Gen. 32 : 30.

Q. Which way was Mt. Seir from Mahanaim?—Gen. 33 : 16.

Q. Which way from Mahanaim to Succoth? Gen. 33 : 17.

Q. What river did Jacob cross in his way from Succoth to Shalem?—Gen. 33 : 18.

Q. Which way from Shalem to Shechem?

Q. Which way did Jacob go from Shalem to Bethel?—Gen. 35 : 1.

LESSON XIII.—MAP 3.

Q. Which way from Bethel to Eprath or Bethlehem?—Gen. 35 : 19.

Q. From Beta.eaem to Hebron?—Gen. 35 : 20.

Q. Where was Isaac buried?—Gen. 35 : 27-29.

Q. What other noted persons were buried in Hebron? A. *Sarah and Abraham.*

Q. What other name was given to Esau?

A. *Edom.*—Gen. 36 : 1.

Q. What is the meaning of the word Edom?

A. *Red.*

Q. What was the country called that was given to him?

A. The field or Land of Edom.

Q. Which way was Edom from Hebron?

Q. What famous mountain in Edom?—Gen. 36 : 8.

Q. Which way from Hebron was Shechem?—Gen. 37 : 12.

Q. Which way from Shechem to Dothan?—Gen. 37 : 17.

Q. Which way from Edom did the Ishmaelites dwell?—Gen. 37 : 25.

Q. Which way from Ishmael to Gilead?—Gen. 37 : 25.

Q. From Gilead to Dothan?—Gen. 37 : 25.

Q. From Ishmael to Midian?—Gen. 37 : 25.

Q. Why are those persons to whom Joseph was sold called both Ishmaelites and Midianites?

A. Because they were probably a mixture of both these tribes.—Gen. 37 : 28.

Q. Which way from Dothan to Egypt?—Gen. 37 : 36.

Q. How far?

A. About 300 miles to Zoan.

LESSON XIV.—MAP 3.

Q. On what river was Zoan?

Q. Which way from Dothan to Adullam?

Q. Which way from Hebron to Beersheba?—Gen. 46 : 1.

Q. From Beersheba to Goshen?—Gen. 46 : 2.

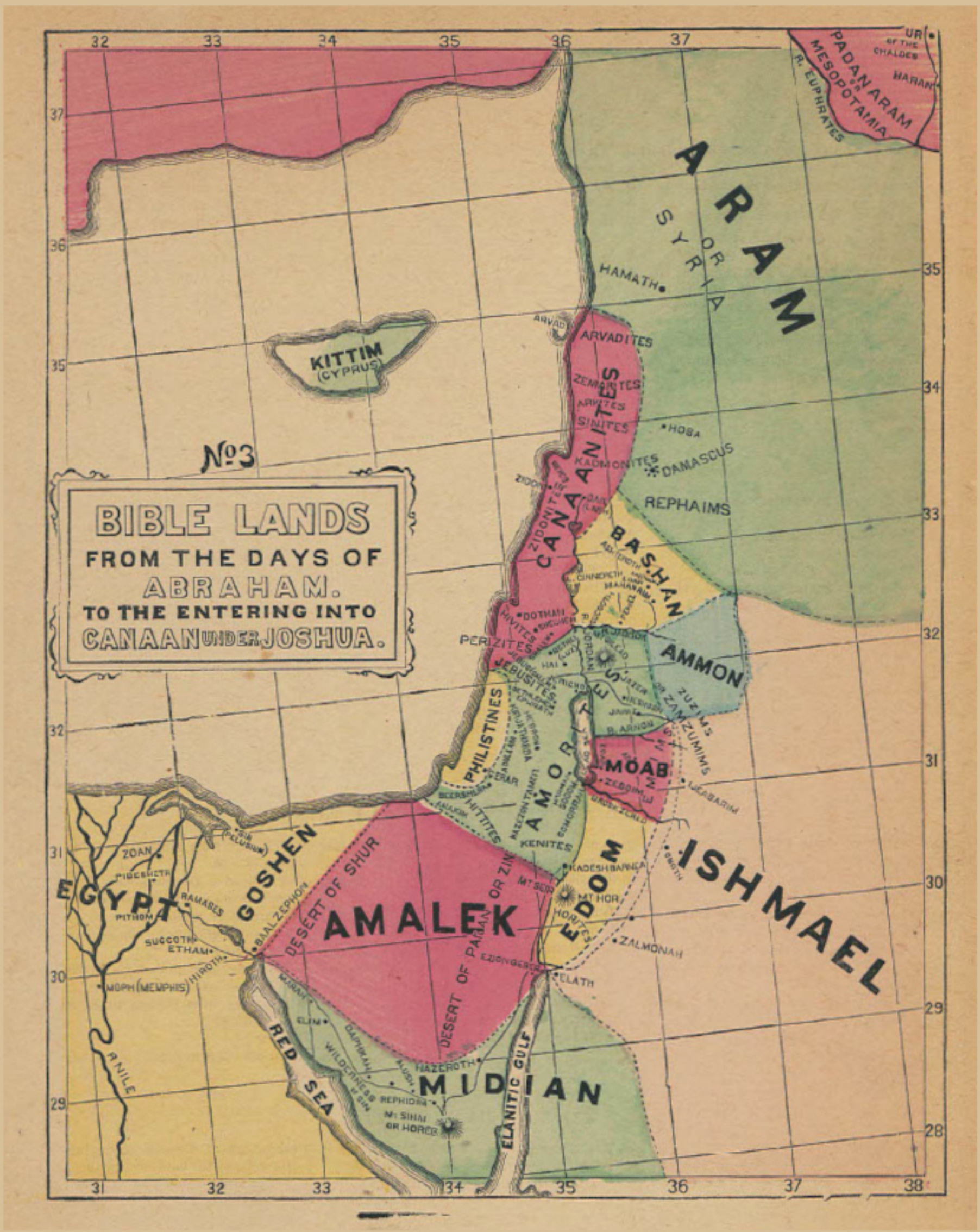
Q. Which way from Ramases to Zoan?

Q. What city is supposed to have been the capital of Egypt at this time?

A. Zoan.

Q. Who where the Amorites? (Gen. 10 : 16)

A. Descendants of Canaan, occupying the summits of the land west of the Dead Sea and coast of Jordan, between the rivers Jabbok and Arnon.—Gen. 48 : 22.


BIBLE LANDS
FROM THE DAYS OF
ABRAHAM.
TO THE ENTERING INTO
CANAAN UNDER JOSHUA.
№3
ARAM
SYRIA
PADAN ARAM
OR
MESOPOTAMIA
R. EUPHRATES
UR
OF THE
CHALDES
HARAN
HAMATH
ARVAD
ARVADITES
ZEMARITES
ARKITES
SINITES
HOBA
DAMASCUS
KADMONITES
CANAANITES
ZIDONITES
REPHAIMS
BASHAN
KITTIM
(CYPRUS)
DOTHAN
PERIZITES
HIVITES
JEBUSITES
PHILISTINES
AMMON
ZUZIMS
ZAMZUMIMS
MOAB
ZEBOIM
ZOAR
AMORITES
HITTITES
KENITES
KADESH BARNEA
MT SEIR
MT HOR
HORITES
EDOM
ISHMAEL
ZALMONAH
ELATH
EZION GEBER
AMALEK
DESERT OF SHUR
DESERT OF PARAN OR ZIN
GOSHEN
EGYPT
ZOAN
PIBESETH
RAMSES
PITHOM
SUCCOTH
ETHAM
BAAL ZEPHON
MOPH (MEMPHIS)
HIROTH
NILE
RED SEA
ELANITIC GULF
MIDIAN
HAZEROTH
REPHIDIM
MT SINAI
OR HOREB
ELIM
MARAH
WILDERNESS OF SIN
ARNON
JAHAZ
HESHBON
JAZER
BEER
ELIEZER
ELEALEH
BAMOTH
BAAL
ABARIM
NEBO
PEOR
BETH JESIMOTH
ABEL SHITTIM
JERICHO
GILGAL
AI
BETHEL
MICHMETHAH
SHECHEM
TIRZAH
TAANATH SHILOH
ENAIM
ZEREDAH
ZARTHAN
ADAM
JORDAN
R.
32
33
34
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29
28

LESSON XIV.—(*CONTINUED.*)—MAP 3.

Q. Where was Zidon or Sidon?—Gen. 49 : 13.
Q. Where was Jacob buried?
A. In the cave of Machpelah at Hebron.—Gen. 49 : 30.
Q. What other persons where buried there?—Gen. 49 : 31.
Q. In what country was Moses born?
A. Egypt.—Exod. 2 : 2.
Q. By what river's brink was he placed?
A. Nile.—Exod. 2 : 3.
Q. Which way from Egypt to Midian?—Exod. 2 : 15.
Q. What famous mountain is in Midian?—Exod. 3 : 1.
Q. Which way from Mt. Sinai to Ramases? How far? A. About 200 miles.
Q. How long did Moses remain in Midian?
A. Forty years.
Q. Which way from Ramases to Succoth?—Exo. 12 : 37.
Q. What does the red line from Ramases to Succoth indicate?
A. The route of the Israelites from Egypt to the Promised Land.
Q. Name the places in their order.
Q. From Ramases to Marah?
Q. From Marah to Rephidim?—Exod. 15 : 23.
Q. Where was the manna first given?
A. In the Wilderness of Sin.—Exod. 16.

LESSON XV.—MAP 3.

Q. Where did the battle with the Amalekites occur?—Exod. 17 : 8.
Q. Which way from Rephidim to Sinai?
Q. How long were the Israelites in going from Egypt to Mt. Sinai?
A. Forty-six days.—Exod. 19 : 1.
Q. How long until the giving the law?
A. Fifty days after the departure.
Q. How long did they remain at Sinai?
A. One year lacking ten days.—Num. 10 : 11.
Q. What important events occurred at Mt. Sinai?
A. The giving of the law and building the tabernacle.
Q. What place on the route between Sinai and Kadesh-Barnea?
Q. Through what Wilderness or Desert did they pass?—Num. 12 : 16.
Q. Which way from Kadesh to Rehob?
A. North, about 200 miles.—Num. 13 : 21-26.
Q. Which way from Rehob to Hamath?
Q. Which way from Kadesh to Hofmah?—Num. 14 : 45.
Q. What country east of Kadesh?—Num. 20 : 14.
Q. What famous mountain in Edom?—Num. 20 : 22.
Q. Who died in this mount?—Num. 20 : 28.
Q. Which way from Mount Hor to the Red Sea?—Num. 21 : 24.
Q. What two cities at the northern extremity of the Elanitic Gulf, or Red Sea?
Q. What plague was sent upon the people near these cities?
A. That of the fiery serpents.—Num. 21 : 4-9.
Q. Name the places on the route between Elath and the brook Zered.—Num. 21 : 10.
Q. Into what sea does the brook Zered empty?
Q. What place between the brook Zered and river Arnon?—Num. 21 : 11.

LESSON XVI.—MAP 3.

Q. What country north of Moab?—Num. 21 : 21.
Q. What great battle was fought near Jahaz?—Num. 21 : 23.
Q. What river between the Amorites and Bashan?—Num. 21 : 24.
Q. Which way from Jahaz to Heshbon?—Num. 21 : 26.
Q. What king lived at Heshbon?
Q. What city in Moab?—Num. 21 : 28.
Q. Which way from Heshbon to Jazer?—Num. 21 : 32.
Q. From Jazer to Edrei?—Num. 21 : 33.
Q. Which way from Edrei to the plains of Moab, opposite Jericho?—Num. 22 : 1.
Q. On which side of the river Jordan was Jericho?
Q. Near what sea did the Israelites encamp?
Q. Why was it called the plains of Moab?
A. Because the Moabites once occupied it.

NOTE.—Let the teacher now review the Lessons on Map No. 3.

LESSON XVII.—MAP 4.

Q. What does Map No. 4 represent?
A. The Land of Canaan, as divided among the twelve Tribes of Israel.
Q. What is the extent of this country?
A. 175 miles from north to south, and 75 miles from east to west.
Q. What two tribes border on the Dead Sea?
Q. What country south of Reuben?
Q. What four tribes border on the sea of Chinnereth?
Q. What four tribes border on the Great, or Mediterranean sea?
Q. What country west of Simeon and Judah?
Q. What four tribes are bounded on the east by the river Jordan?
Q. What two tribes are bounded on the west by the same river?
Q. What country east of Gad and Reuben?
Q. Which tribe extends farthest south?
Q. Which farthest north?
Q. Name the four southern tribes on the west of the Dead Sea and the Jordan.
Q. Name the four central tribes on the west of Jordan.
Q. Name the two northern tribes with the two on the east of Jordan.
Q. What tribe had a portion on each side of the Jordan?
Q. Name all the tribes in their order, beginning with Judah, and going north, naming Gad and Reuben last.
Q. What country southeast of Judah?
Q. What desert south of Simeon?
Q. What country on the north of Naphtali?
Q. What rivers empty into the Dead Sea?
Q. What rivers empty into the Jordan?
Q. What rivers empty into the Great Sea?

LESSON XVIII.—MAP 4.

Q. Where does the river Jordan rise, which way does it run, and where does it empty? Kishon? Kanah? River Besor? Brook Zered? River Arnon? Jabbok? Abana? Pharpar?

Q. What are the mountains called that extend north and south in Judah and Ephraim?

Q. What mountains in Western Manassah and Gilead?

Q. What mountains north of Asher and Naphtali?

Q. What mountains in Naphtali?

Q. What famous mountain on the border, between Issacher and Zebulon?

Q. What famous mountains in Issachar?

Q. What two noted mountains near Shechem in Ephraim?

Q. What mountain and range of mountains in Gad? Gilead?

Q. Name the tribes in which the three cities of refuge were situated on the west of Jordan — Hebron, Sichem, Kadesh?

Q. Name the tribes in which the following three, on the east of Jordan, were situated—Bezer, Ramoth-Gilead and Golan?

Q. Name the six cities of refuge, and tell in which tribes they were situated.

LESSON XIX.—MAP 4.

Q. What famous city in the centre of Judah?

Q. For what is Hebron noted?

A. For being one of the oldest cities in the world now in existence, and for being the burial-place of Abraham and his wife Sarah. Also Isaac and Jacob.—Gen. 13 : 18; 37 : 14; 49 : 31; 50 : 13.

Q. Which way from Hebron is Jerusalem? From Hebron Juttah? From Jerusalem Gibeon? Libnah? From Libnah Lachish? From Lachish Jarmuth?

Q. Which way from Jerusalem to Bethlehem? From Bethlehem to Tekoa? From Tekoa to Etham? From Etham to Carmel? From Carmel to Maon? From Maon to Eshtemoah? From Eshtemoah to Socho? From Socho to Anab? From Anab to Dumah? From Dumah to Bethzur?

Q. On what sea was Engedi?

Q. Which way from Jerusalem was Bethshemesh? From Bethshemesh to Timnath?

Q. What seven cities in Judah nearest to the Philistines?

Q. What five nearest to Simeon?

Q. What two nearest to Jerusalem?

Q. What cities between Jerusalem and Hebron?

Q. Through what cities would you pass in going from Jerusalem to Hebron? From Hebron to Rehoboth? From Jerusalem to Gaza?

LESSON XX.—MAP 4.

Q. What four cities between Hebron and Eshtemoa?

Q. What city between Hebron and Carmel? Between Juttah and Maon? Between Jerusalem and Etham? Between Etham and Hebron?

Q. For what is Bethlehem noted?

A. For being the home of David and the birthplace of Christ.—1 Sam. 17 : 12.

SIMEON.

Q. What Tribe southwest of Judah?

Q. What noted town near the centre of Simeon?

Q. For what was Beersheba noted?

A. For once having been the home of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and for the well 12 feet in diameter and 42½ feet deep, supposed to have been dug by Abraham nearly 4,000 years ago.

Q. Which way from Beersheba to Gerar?

Q. On what river was Gerar?

Q. What town south of Gerar?

Q. Which way from Gerar to Rimnon? From Rimnon to Jattir? From Jattir to Molada? From Molada to Aroer? From Aroer to Tamar?

Q. What four towns nearest to Judah?

LESSON XXI.—MAP 4.

BENJAMIN.

Q. What two tribes join Judah on the north?

Q. In which tribe was Jericho?

Q. For what is Jericho noted?

A. For being the first city captured by the Israelites after entering Canaan.

Q. Which way from Jericho to Ai? From Ai to Bethel? From Bethel to Ophrah? From Ophrah to Ramah? From Ramah to Mizpeh? From Mizpeh to Jerusalem?

Q. What city nearest to Jerusalem in Benjamin?

Q. What two cities north of Mizpeh?

Q. For what is Bethel noted?

A. For being the place of Jacob's vision of the ladder.

Q. For what is Ophra noted?

A. For being the home of Gideon.

Q. Through what towns would you pass in going from Jerusalem to Ophra? From Jerusalem to Bethel?

DAN.

Q. What city on the boundary between Dan and Ephraim?

Q. Which way from Bethoron to Gimzo? From Gimzo to Lod?

Q. Which way are all the cities in Dan from Jerusalem?

Q. What land on the southwest of Dan?

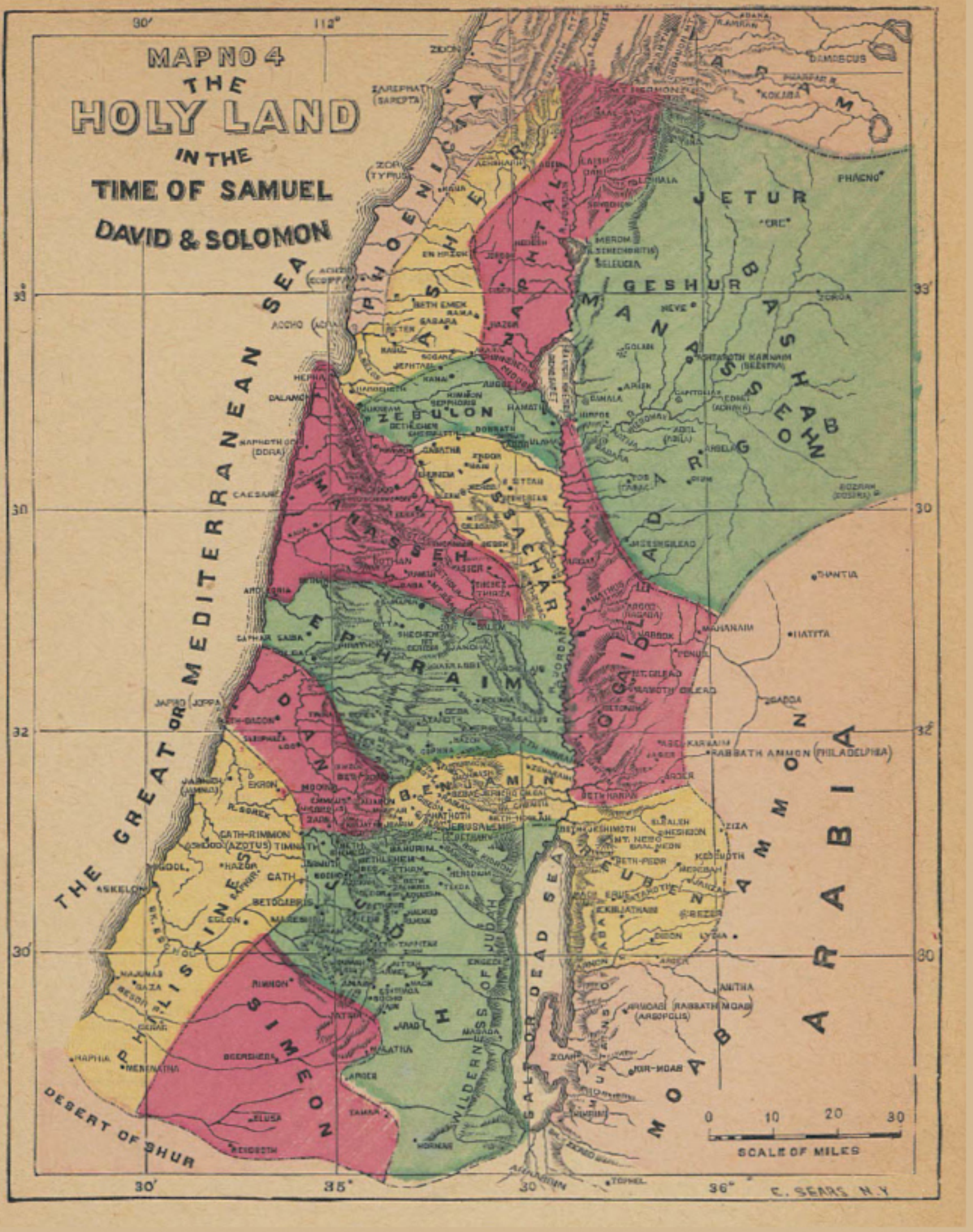
Q. What tribe on the north? On the east? On the south?

Q. Which way from Gimzo to Modin? From Modin to Zarea? From Zarea to Aijalon?

Q. Through what towns would you pass in going from Jerusalem to Lod? From Lod to Joppa?

Q. From Jerusalem to Joppa by way of Bethoron?

MAP NO 4
THE HOLY LAND
IN THE TIME OF SAMUEL DAVID & SOLOMON



LESSON XXII.—MAP 4.

EPHRAIM.

Q. What two tribes on the north of Ephraim?
Q. What river on the east?
Q. What sea on the west?
Q. What two tribes on the south?
Q. What noted city near the centre?
Q. For what was Shiloh noted?
A. For being the place where the Tabernacle remained three hundred years.
Q. Through what towns would you pass in going from Jerusalem to Shechem?
Q. Which way from Shiloh was Shechem?
Q. What noted mountain is north of Shechem? What one south?
Q. What mountains run through Ephraim from north to south?
Q. Which way from Shechem to Samaria? From Shechem to Salem?
Q. Which way from Shechem was Gitta? Pirathon? Gilgal? Timnath? Sered? Lebonah?
Q. Which way from Shiloh was Edumia? Geba? Ataroth? Ephron? Hazor?
Q. Which way from Shiloh was Akrabbi? Janohah? Archelais? Phasaelis?

MANASSEH.

Q. What three tribes on the northeast of Manasseh?
Q. What sea on the west?
Q. What tribe on the south?
Q. What river formed the boundary between Manasseh and Zebulon?
Q. Into what sea does it empty?

LESSON XXIII.—MAP 4.

Q. What other rivers empty into the same sea out of Manasseh?
Q. What mountains in the northwest?
Q. On what sea was Cesarea situated?
Q. Which way from Cesarea was Dor, or Dora?
Q. What city or town in the southwest?
Q. What town near the mouth of the river Kishon?
Q. Which way from Cesarea was Rimmon? From Rimmon to Megiddo? From Megiddo to Hadadrimmon? Taanach? Enganim? Asser? From Asser to Thebez? From Thebez to Thiraz-Gaba? Ramah? Bethulia?
Q. In what tribe was there another Ramah?
Q. Was any portion of the tribe of Manasseh on the east of Jordan?
Q. What country on the northeast of this portion of Manasseh?
Q. On the southeast?
Q. On the southwest?
Q. What sea and tribes on the west?
Q. What was this region of country formerly called? (See Map No. 3.)

LESSON XXIV.—MAP 4.

Q. In what part of Eastern Manasseh was Jebesh-Gilead?
Q. Which way from Jabesh-Gilead to Golan? From Golan to Edrei? Aphek? Gamala? Hippos? Gadara? Amatha?
Q. Which way from Golan to Ashteroth-Karnaim?
Q. What city in the extreme south? In the extreme east?
Q. What city near Lake Merom?
Q. For what is Golan noted?
A. For being one of the cities of Refuge.
Q. Edrei? Num. 21 : 33.
Q. Which way from Golan to Capitolias? To Tob? To Dium?
Q. What large river runs through Manasseh from east to west?
Q. Through what cities would you pass in going from Golan to Bozrah? From Ashteroth-Karnaim to Gerasa?

ISSACHAR.

Q. What tribe on the north? River on the east? Tribe on the south? On the west?
Q. What famous mountain in Issachar?
Q. What city north of Mount Gilboa?
Q. For what was Jezreel noted? 1 Kings 21 : 1. 2 Kings 9 : 30.
Q. Which way from Jezreel to Bethshean? Ænon? From Ænon to Succoth? AbelMehola? Besek? From Jezreel to Nain? Nain to Endor? Gabtaha?
Q. For what is Endor noted? 1 Sam. 28 : 7.

LESSON XXV.—MAP 4.

ZEBULON.

Q. What sea and tribe east? Tribe south? Tribe west?
Q. What noted mountain in the south of Zebulon?
Q. For what is Mount Tabor noted? Judges 4 : 6-15.
Q. What cities on the sea of Chinnereth?
Q. Which way from Hamath to Kana? From Kana to Nazareth? From Nazareth to Bethlehem? Rimmon? Sephoris? Dobrath?

NAPHTALI.

Q. What mountains on the north of Naphtali? Tribe, sea and river on the east? Tribe on the south? On the west?
Q. What city near the centre?
Q. For what was Kadesh noted? Joshua 20 : 7, 8.
Q. Name the other cities of refuge, and tell in what tribes they were located.
Q. Which way from Kadesh to Hazor? From Kadesh to Dan?
Q. What noted river in the north?
Q. The most northern town?

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LESSON XXVI.—MAP 4.

ASHER.

Q. What country on the northwest of Asher?
Q. On the east and south?
Q. Sea on the west?
Q. What was the most northern town?
Q. The most western?
Q. What three famous cities in Phœnicia, on the sea coast northeast of Asher?
A. Tyrus, Zarephath and Sidon.
Q. What heathen tribe west of Judah?
Q. Name the most southern city in Philistia?
Q. Which way from Gaza was Ascalon?
Q. For what was Gaza noted? Judge 16: 21-30.
A. It was probably the capital of the Philistines.
Q. Which way from Ascalon was Ashdod? Gath? Ekron? Beth-Dagon? Japho?
Q. What country north of Naphtali?
Q. What famous city in Syria?
Q. What two rivers near Damascus?
Q. Where do the Abanna and Pharpar rivers rise, which way do they run, and where do they empty?
Q. What city southeast of Damascus?
Q. In what part of Manasseh is Jetur?
Q. What name given to the northeast part of Manasseh?
Q. Why? (See Map No. 3.)
Q. Why was a portion of Manasseh and Gad called *Gilead?*
A. Because of the nature of the country. The word Gilead signifies, "*a hard, rocky region.*"
Q. Why was a part of Manasseh called Argob?
A. Probably on account of the nature of the soil, which was very fertile. The word Argob signifies *a fat land.* At one time sixty walled towns were in this region.

LESSON XXVII.—MAP 4.

GAD.

Q. What tribe on the north of Gad?
Q. Country on the east?
Q. River on the west?
Q. Tribe on the south?
Q. What noted mountain near the centre of Gad?
Q. What City of Refuge south of Mt. Gilead?
Q. What river in Gad runs west and empties into the Jordan?
Q. What city in the northeast?
Q. What city in the north?
Q. What city in the southwest?
Q. In the southeast?

REUBEN.

Q. What tribe north of Reuben?
Q. Country east?
Q. South?
Q. Sea west?
Q. What City of Refuge in the southeast?
Q. What famous mountain in the northwest?
Q. What river between Reuben and Moab?
Q. What city in the extreme south of Reuben?
Q. What towns would you pass in going from Heshbon to Aroer?
Q. What direction from Bezer to Machærus?
Q. What two towns south of Machærus?
Q. What tribe north of Moab?
Q. What country south?
Q. Sea west?
Q. What city near the centre?
Q. Who were Ammon and Moab?
A. Sons of Lot.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS FOR 1875.

The International Lesson Committee have adopted the following schedule of lessons for the year 1875:

FIRST QUARTER.

1. Joshua Encouraged—Josh. i. 1-9.
2. Crossing the Jordan—Josh. iii. 14-17.
3. Memorial Stones—Josh. iv. 4-9.
4. Preparation for Conquest—Josh. v. 9-15.
5. Jericho Taken—Josh. vi. 12-20.
6. Achan's Sin—Josh. vii. 6-15.
7. Ebal and Gerizim—Josh. viii. 30-35.
8. Caleb's Inheritance—Josh. xiv. 6-15.
9. The Land Divided—Josh. xviii. 1-10.
10. The Cities of Refuge—Josh. xx. 1-19.
11. The Altar of Witness—Josh. xxii. 21-27.
12. Joshua's Warning—Josh. xxiii. 11-16.
13. Joshua's Resolution (Review)—Josh. xxiv. 13-15.

SECOND QUARTER.

1. Judges Raised Up—Judg. ii. 8-16.
2. Deborah and Barak—Judg. iv. 1-9.
3. The Call of Gideon—Judg. vi. 11-18.
4. Gideon's Army—Judg. vii. 1-8.
5. The Death of Samson—Judg. xvi. 25-31.
6. Ruth and Naomi—Ruth i. 16-22.
7. A Praying Mother—1 Sam. i. 21-28.
8. The Child Samuel—1 Sam. iii. 1-10.
9. The Death of Eli—1 Sam. iv. 12-18.
10. Samuel the Judge—1 Sam. vii. 5-12.
11. A King Desired—1 Sam. viii. 4-9.
12. Saul Chosen—1 Sam. x. 17-24.
13. Samuel's Parting Words (Review)—1 Sam. xii. 20-25.

For third and fourth quarters, see Lesson XLVIII.

35
40
45
50
40
35
30
ARMENIA
CASPIAN SEA
MT. TAURUS
GREAT SEA
ASSYRIA
MESOPOTAMIA
ATROPATENE
MEDIA
PARTHIA
PERSIA
SYRIAN DESERT
BABYLONIA
CHALDÆA
SUSIANA
ELYMAIS
PERSIAN GULF
DESERT OF PARAN
DOMINIONS OF DAVID AND SOLOMON
ISRAEL
JUDAH
MOAB
ARAM
CYPRUS
ARARAT
ARAXES
CYRUS
TIGRIS
EUPHRATES
NINEVEH
BABYLON
SUSA
CUTHAH
DAMASCUS
PALMYRA
MAP Nº 5.
ASSYRIA
AND THE ADJACENT LANDS.
ILLUSTRATING THE CAPTIVITIES.
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 150 200 250
40 LONGITUDE EAST FROM GREENWICH 45 50

LESSON XXVIII.—MAP 5.

Q. What does Map No. 5 represent?
Q. Find the dominions of David and Solomon.
Q. How far did they extend?
A. From the Red Sea on the south, to the river Euphrates on the north.—2 Sam. 8 : 3.
Q. What heathen nations were conquered on the east of Jordan and the Dead Sea?—2 Sam. 8 : 2; 2 Sam. 12 : 26-31.
Q. What heathen tribe conquered southeast of the Dead Sea?—2 Sam. 8 : 14.
Q. Who first subdued the Philistines?—2 Sam. 8 : 1.
Q. What great desert on the east?
Q. What famous city near the border of the desert? A. Tadmor.
Q. Who built this city?—1 Kings 9 : 18.
Q. What sea on the west?
Q. What was the extent of these dominions?
A. About 500 miles from north to south, and about 200 miles from east to west.
Q. Is the territory represented on Map No. 4 included in these dominions? A. It is.
Q. What is this territory called on Map No. 5?
A. The kingdoms of Judah and Israel.

LESSON XXIX.—MAP 5.

Q. How many tribes constituted each of these kingdoms?—1 Kings 12 : 20.
A. At first only Judah was included in the southern kingdom, but afterwards, as if by common consent, Simeon, Benjamin and Dan were added. The others constituted the kingdom of Israel.
Q. What was the capital of Judah?
A. Jerusalem.
Q. What was the capital of Israel?
A. At first Shechem.—1 Kings 12 : 25. Afterwards Samaria.—1 Kings 16 : 24.
Q. How did this division of the tribes occur? (See 1 Kings chap. 12.)
Q. When did it occur?
A. Nine hundred and seventy-seven years before Christ.
Q. Who was the first king of Judah?
A. Rehoboam, son of Solomon.
Q. Who was the first king of Israel?
A. Jeroboam, the son of Nebat.
Q. Were the tribes ever united again?
A. They were not.
Q. How long did these kingdoms exist?
A. That of Israel 257 years; and that of Judah 372 years.
Q. Who destroyed these kingdoms?
A. The Assyrians and Babylonians.
Q. What became of the inhabitants?
A. They were taken captives, and carried into Assyria and Babylonia.

LESSON XXX.—MAP 5.

Q. What does the eastern part of Map No. 5 represent?
A. The countries mentioned in connection with the captivities of the Children of Israel.
Q. How many captivities are mentioned?
A. Nine; three Assyrian and six Babylonish.
Q. When did the first occur?
A. About 740 years before Christ.
Q. Who carried away the tribes from the east of Jordan?—(See 1 Chron. 5 : 26.)
Q. Which way from Jerusalem to Assyria?
Q. What was the capital of Assyria at this time? A. Nineveh.
Q. On what river was Nineveh situated?
Q. In what direction was Nineveh from Jerusalem?
Q. How far? A. About 700 miles.
Q. Which way from Nineveh to Halah?
Q. On what river was Halah situated?
Q. Where does the river Gozan empty?
Q. When was the next invasion and captivity?
A. About twenty years after this, Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, went up to Samaria, and besieged it three years, and carried Israel away captive.—(See 2 Kings 17 : 4-6.

LESSON XXXI.—MAP 5.

Q. Which way from Gozan was Media, or the land of the Medes?
Q. When was the third captivity?
A. About eight years after the second. At this time Sennacherib, son of Shalmaneser, besieged all the fenced cities of Judah, and is said to have taken 200,000 Jews as captives to Assyria. (See 2 Kings 18 : 13.)
Q. What was the fourth captivity?
A. The Babylonish.
Q. How many Babylonish captivities were there?
A. Six.
Q. Who was king of Babylon at this time?
A. Nebuchadnezzar.
Q. How long after the last Assyrian captivity did Nebuchadnezzar capture Jerusalem?
A. About 100 years, (B. C. 598.) (See 2 Kings 24 : 8-16.
Q. How long was the second Babylonish captivity after the first?
A. Ten years. (See 2 Chron. 36 : 20.)
Q. Were there any other Babylonish captivities besides these two principal ones? (See Jer. 52 : 28-30.)

LESSON XXXII.—MAP 5.

SUMMARY OF THE CAPTIVITIES.

Q. How many Assyrian captivities were there? A. Three:

1. One by Tiglath-Pileser, when the tribes east of the Jordan were carried away. (B. C. 740.)
2. One by Shalmaneser, when the city of Samaria was taken, the kingdom of Israel destroyed, and the inhabitants taken captive to Assyria. (B. C. 721.)
3. One under Senacherib, when all the fenced cities of *Judah* were taken except Jerusalem. (B. C. 713.)

Q. In what did the Babylonish captivities consist?
A. Principally in carrying away the inhabitants of Jerusalem to Babylon and detaining them 70 years.
Q. How many times did the Babylonians take captives from Jerusalem and vicinity?
A. Six :

1. In the first year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, Dan. 1 : 1-2.
2. In the seventh year of the same king Jer. 52 : 28.
3. In the eighth year, 2 Kings 24 : 12.
4. In the eighteenth year, Jer. 52 : 29.
5. In the nineteenth year, 2 Kings 25.
6. In the twenty-third year, Jer. 52 : 30.

LESSON XXXIII.—MAP 5.

Q. Which way from Jerusalem to Riblah?
Q. On what river was Riblah situated?
Q. Which way from Riblah to Tadmor?
Q. From Tadmor to Babylon?
Q. Which way from Tadmor to Rezeph?
Q. On what river was Ziphsah situated? Carchemish? Anatho?
Q. What river empties into the Euphrates near Carchemish?
Q. What direction from Babylon to Dura? Calneh? Ur of the Chaldees? Erech? Digba?
Q. By whom were the cities of Samaria peopled during the captivities? (See 2 Kings 17 : 24.)
Q. In what land was Cuthah? Ava? Hamath? Sepharavim?

LESSON XXXIV.—MAP 5.

Q. How long did the Jews remain captives in this country?
A. Seventy years after the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar.
Q. Where was the plain of Dura?
Q. For what is it noted?—See Dan. 3 : 1, &c.
Q. Where was Shushan?
Q. For what is it noted?
A. Here Daniel was cast into the lion's den. Dan. 6. Here also Esther was made queen, and Haman hanged.—Esther 2 ; 7 : 10. Here also Nehemiah lived.
Q. For what was Babylon noted?—Dan. 5.
Q. For what was Nineveh noted?—Jonah 1 : 2.
Q. Did the Jews ever return to the promised land?
A. At the end of the seventy years forty-two thousand of them returned to Jerusalem.
Q. Did any of them remain in the land of captivity?
A. Many of them remained and mixed with the Assyrians and Babylonians.
Q. How long from the close of the captivity until the birth of Christ?
A. Five hundred and thirty-six years.

LESSON XXXV.—MAP 6.

Q. What does Map No. 6 represent?
A. The Holy Land in the time of Christ.
Q. Into what three parts was it then divided?
A. Judea, Samaria, and Galilee.
Q. Which part on the south?
Q. In the centre?
Q. On the north?
Q. What name was given to the country east of Jordan?
Q. What other name given besides Perea?
A. Decapolis.
Q. What is the meaning of the word Decapolis?
A. The ten cities.
Q. Why so called?
A. Because it embraced ten cities, re-built after the conquest by the Romans.
Q. Name these cities and point them out on the map.
A. Scythopolis, on the west of the Jordan. On the east, Gadara, Pella, Geressa, Canatha, Philadelphia, Hippos, Dion, and perhaps Damascus and Rapuana.
Q. What mountains on the north?
Q. What tribe south of Perea?
Q. What sea east of Judea?
Q. What sea on the west?
Q. What sea east of Galilee?
Q. What river between Galilee and Perea?
Q. What was the southern part of Judea called?
A. Idumea.

LESSON XXXVI.—MAP 6.

Q. Who were the Idumeans?
A. Edomites, who settled in southern Judea after the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar. (See Edom, Map 3.)
Q. Who were the Samaritans?
A. A mixture of Jews and Assyrians. (See Assyria, Map 5.)
Q. Why was Samaria so called?
A. From the city by the same name; and this city was probably so named from Shemer, the original owner of the site on which it was built. 1 Kings 16 : 23, 24.
Q. Why was the northern part of this country called Galilee?
A. The word Galilee means a circuit, or region. It was first applied to the region around Kadesh, in Naphtali, containing twenty small cities, given by Solomon to Hiram, king of Tyre (1 Kings 9 : 11). These cities were inhabited mostly by Gentiles; hence called *Galilee*, or circuit of the Gentiles. In the time of Christ this title was applied to the whole region formerly embraced in the tribes of Issachar, Zebulun, Asher and Naphtali, because at this time the Gentiles had spread over this entire region.
Q. What was the narrow strip of country west of Galilee called?
Q. What two famous cities in Phœnice?
A. Tyre and Sidon.
Q. What city between Tyre and Sidon?
Q. What mountain at the southern extremity of Phœnice?

The following twelve lessons on Map No. VI. are constructed from the Harmony of the Gospels, by Rev. Geo. W. Clark; a work that ought to be in the hands of every teacher and student of the New Testament. The teacher should see that the pupil is able to locate every place mentioned. For example: The first place mentioned is *Cesarea*. Let the pupil tell in which divison of Palestine it is located, whether Judea, Samaria or Galilee. If in Judea, which way from Jerusalem; if in Samaria, which way from Sychar; if in Galilee, which way from Capernaum; if east of the Jordan, which way from the Dead Sea or Sea of Galilee.

LESSON XXXVII.—MAP 6.

Q. Where was the gospel of Luke written?
A. *Probably* at *Cesarea*, about A. D. 58–60.
Q. Where was the gospel of John written?
A. Probably at Ephesus, about A. D. 80.
Q. Where were the Genealogies written?
A. *Probably* at *Jerusalem* and *Bethlehem*, about A. D. 50.
Q. Where was the birth of John announced?
A. In the temple at Jerusalem.—Luke 1: 5-25.
Q. Where was the birth of Jesus announced?
A. At Nazareth.—Luke 1 : 26–38.
Q. Where did Elizabeth live?
A. Some think at Juttah, others at Hebron.—Luke 1 : 39–56.
Q. Where did an angel appear to Joseph in a dream?
A. At Nazareth.—Matt. 1 : 18–23.
Q. Where was Jesus born?
A. At Bethlehem.—Luke 2 : 1–7.
Q. Where did the angels appear to the shepherds?
A. Near Bethlehem.—Luke 2 : 8–20.
Q. Where was Jesus circumcised?
A. At Bethlehem.—Luke 2 : 21.
Q. Where was he presented in the temple?
A. At Jerusalem.—Luke 2 : 22–38.
Q. To what place did Joseph and Mary temporarily return?
A. To Nazareth.—Luke 2 : 39.
Q. At what place did the Magi visit Jesus?
A. At Bethlehem.—Matt. 2 : 1–12.
Q. To what place did Joseph and Mary flee with Jesus?
A. To Egypt.—Matt. 2 : 13–15.
Q. How far from Bethlehem to Egypt?
A. About 60 miles to the southwest. (See Map No. 3.)

LESSON XXXVIII.—MAP 6.

Q. Where were the children massacred?
A. At Bethlehem.—Matt. 2 : 16-18.
Q. To what place did his parents return with Jesus?
A. To Nazareth, about 130 miles, B. C. 4.—Matt. 2 : 19-23.
Q. To what place did he go at twelve years of age?
A. To Jerusalem.—Luke 2 : 41-52.
Q. Where and when did John begin his ministry?
A. In the wilderness of Judea at or near the Jordan, A. D. 26.—Luke 3 : 1-18.
Q. Where was Jesus baptized?
Mark 1 : 9-11, A. D. 26.
Q. Where was Jesus tempted?
A. In the wilderness of Judea and at Jerusalem.—Matt. 4 : 1-11. A. D. 27.
Q. Where did John give testimony of Jesus?
A. At Bethabara, or Bethany, beyond Jordan, A. D. 26-27.—John 1 : 15-34.
Q. Where did Jesus gain his first disciples?
A. At Bethabara, or Bethany, beyond Jordan, A. D. 27.—John 1 : 25-51.
Q. Where did Jesus perform his first miracle?
A. In Cana of Galilee, A. D. 27.—John 2 : 1-11.
Q. Where did Jesus next go?
A. To Capernaum.—John 2 : 12.
Q. Where did he drive the traders from the temple?
A. At Jerusalem.—John 2 : 13-25.
Q. Where did Nicodemus visit Jesus?
A. At Jerusalem.—John 3 : 1-21.
Q. Where did he next obtain disciples?
A. In Judea, probably along the Jordan.—John 3 : 22-24.
Q. Where did John again testify of Jesus?
A. At Enon.—John 3 : 25-36.
Q. Where was John imprisoned?
A. In the castle of Macherus, on the eastern shore of the dead sea.—Luke 3 : 19-20. (See Map No. IV.)

LESSON XXXIX.—MAP 6.

Q. Where did Jesus then go?
A. Through Samaria into Galilee.—John 4 : 1-4.
Q. Where did he meet the woman of Samaria?
A. At Jacob's well, near Sychar, or Neapolis.—John 4 : 5-42.
Q. What place did Jesus next visit?
A. Galilee, and came to Cana.—John 4 : 43-46.
Q. While he remained here whose son did Jesus heal?
A. The nobleman's at Capernaum.—John 4 : 46-54.
Q. Where did Jesus then go?
A. To Nazareth, where he was thrust out of the city.—Luke 4 : 16-30.
Q. What place did he then make his residence?
A. Capernaum.—Matt. 4 : 13-16.
Q. Where did he then call Peter, Andrew, James and John?
A. By the Sea of Galilee, near Capernaum.—Matt. 4 : 18-22.
Q. Where did he then heal a demoniac in the Synagogue?
A. At Capernaum.—Mark 1 : 21-23.
Q. Where did he heal Peter's wife's mother, and many others?
A. At Capernaum.—Matt. 8 : 14-17.
Q. Through what region did he, with his disciples, make a preaching tour?
A. Through Galilee.—Matt. 4 : 23-25.
Q. Where did he next perform an astonishing miracle?
A. At the Sea of Galilee. The miraculous draught of fishes.—Luke 5 : 1-11.
Q. Where did he then deliver the "Sermon on the Mount?"
A. Probably near Capernaum.
Q. Where did he heal a leper?
A. At some town in Galilee.—Matt. 8 : 1-14.
Q. Where did he heal the paralytic?
Q. At Capernaum.—Matt. 9 : 2-8.
Q. At what place did he call Matthew?
A. Capernaum.—Matt. 9 : 9.

LESSON XL.—MAP 6.

Q. Where did Jesus then attend a feast, raise Jairus' daughter, heal two blind men, and cast out a dumb spirit?
A. At Capernaum.—Matt. 9 : 14-34.
Q. Where then did Jesus go and heal a man at the pool of Bethesda?
A. To Jerusalem. John 5 : 1-47.
Q. Where was Jesus when his disciples plucked the ears of corn?
A. On his way from Jerusalem to Galilee.—Luke 6 : 1-5.
Q. Where did he heal the withered hand?
A. Probably in Galilee.—Luke 6 : 6-11.
Q. Where did Jesus then go and heal many?
A. To the Sea of Galilee.—Mark 3 : 7-12.
Q. Where was the mountain to which he then retired, and ordained the twelve apostles?
A. Near Capernaum.—Mark 3 : 13-19.
Q. Where did he then go and deliver a sermon in the plain?
A. Near Capernaum.—Luke 6 : 17-49.
Q. Where did he then heal the Centurion's servant?
A. At Capernaum.—Matt. 8 : 5-13.
Q. Where did he raise the widow's son?
A. At Nain.—Luke 7 : 11-17.
Q. Where was Jesus when the disciples of John met him?
A. In the vicinity of Nain.—Luke 7 : 18-23.
Q. Where was Jesus when he denounced Chorazin, Bethsaida and Capernaum, and was anointed by a penitent woman?
A. Probably in the vicinity of Nain.—Matt. 11 : 20-30; Luke 7 : 36-50.
Q. In what region did he then make a second circuit?
A. Galilee.—Luke 8 : 1-3.
Q. Where did Jesus heal the blind and dumb demoniacs?
A. Probably at Capernaum.—Matt. 12 : 22-37.

35 LONGITUDE EAST FROM GREENWICH. 36

MAP No 6

HOLY LAND

IN THE TIME OF CHRIST

SCALE OF MILES

0 10 20 30

33

32

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

PHILISTINES

PLAIN OF SHARON

SAMARIA

JUDEA

DEAD SEA

WILDERNESS OF JUDEA

ARABIA PETRÆA

EDOM

PHŒNICIA

LEBANON

ANTI-LEBANON

MT. HERMON

ITURÆA

TRACHONITIS

AURANITIS

BATANÆA

GAULANITIS

DECAPOLIS

GALILEE

PLAIN OF ESDRAELON

SEA OF GALILEE

R. JORDAN

SIDON

SAREPTA

TYRUS

ABEL-BETH-MAACHAH

KEDESH

MEROM

CÆSAREA-PHILIPPI

DAN

R. HASBEYA

R. ABANA & PHARPAR

BUSRANA

R. LEONTES

R. BOSTRENUS

W. ELEUTH

SEPPHORIS

GISCALA

RAMAH

HAZOR

BETHSAIDA

CHORAZIN?

NAVA

EDREI

ASHTAROTH

CAPERNAUM

MAGDALA

CANA

R. BELUS

R. KISHON

TIBERIAS

GERGESA

GAMALA

NAZARETH

MT. TABOR

AIN-DOR

SHUNEM

BETHSHEAN

MT. GILBOA

PELLA

JABESH-GILEAD

TIBNI

DOTHAN

THEBEZ

TIRZAH

SYCHAR

MT. EBAL

JACOB'S WELL

SHALEM

ANATHUS

GERASA

APOLLONIA

ANTIPATRIS

GIBLI

R. KANAH

SHILOH

ENON

EPHRAIM

MT. GILEAD

RAMOTH-GILEAD

JOPPA

BETH-DAGON

LYDDA

ARIMATHEA

BETH-HORON

BETHEL

BETH-HOGLA

BETH-NIMRAH

RAMLEH

EMMAUS

GIBEAH

MIZPAH

JERICHO

ACHMARA

AJALON

TIMNATH

JERUSALEM

MT. OF OLIVES

BETHANY

BETHLEHEM

AZOTUS

ASHDOD

SOCHO

ETHAM

TEKOAH

ELEUTHEROPOLIS

CATH? EGLON

MARESHA

HALHUL

HEBRON

ENGEDI

JUTTA

CARMEL

MAON

AIN

GATTIN

GAZA

R. BESOR

GERAR

BEERSHEBA

ARAD

ARDER

AKRABBIM

JERUSALEM

MT. ZION

DAVID'S HOUSE

SOLOMON'S POOL

MT. MORIAH

TEMPLE

MT. CALVARY

ONLY SEPE

POINT OF ARTICLE

FISH MARKET

HEROD'S HOUSE

WOOD MARKET

SHEEP MARKET

BETHESDA

PILLAR OF ASCENSION

PLACE OF CHRIST'S ASCENSION

JOSEPHUS' TOMB

THE KING'S GARDEN

VALE OF GIHON

GEHENNA OR VALE OF HINNOM

KIDRON BROOK

POTTERSFIELD

35 36

E. SEARS. N.Y.

LESSON XLI.—MAP 6.

Q. Where did the Scribes and Pharisees demand a sign of Jesus, and Christ claim his disciples as his nearest relatives?
A. Probably at Capernaum.—Matt. 12: 46–50.
Q. By what sea did Jesus then utter the parables of the sower, the tares, the grain of mustard and the leaven?
A. Sea of Galilee.—Matt. 13: 1–35.
Q. Where did Jesus explain the tares, and speak other parables to his disciples?
A. Probably Capernaum.—Matt. 13: 36–43.
Q. What sea was Jesus crossing when he stilled the tempest?
A. Galilee. Matt. 8: 18–27.
Q. Where were the two demoniacs healed?
A. Probably at Gerasa, east of Galilee.—Mark 5: 1–21.
Q. At what place was he again rejected?
A. Nazareth.—Mark 6: 1–6.
Q. Through what country did he make a third circuit?
A. Galilee.—Matt. 9: 35–38.
Q. Where was Jesus when he gave miraculous power to his twelve apostles?
A. In Galilee.—Matt. 10: 1–42.
Q. Where was Herod when he heard of the fame of Jesus?
A. Probably at Macherus, in Perea, where had he a castle.
Q. Where was the capital of this Herod?
A. At Tiberias.
Q. At what place did the disciples report to Jesus?
A. Probably at Capernaum.—Mark 6: 3–31.
Q. Where did Jesus feed the five thousand?
A. On the northeastern coast of the sea of Galilee, near Bethsaida.—Matt. 14: 13–21.
Q. On what sea did Jesus walk?
A. Galilee.—Matt. 14: 22–36.
Q. Where did he next discourse in a synagogue?
A. At Capernaum.—John 6: 22–71.

LESSON XLII.—MAP 6.

Q. Where did Jesus continue instead of going to the third Passover?
A. In Galilee.—John 7: 1.
Q. Where did Jesus denounce the traditions of the elders?
A. At Capernaum.—Matt. 15: 1–20.
Q. What neighborhood did Jesus then visit?
A. Tyre and Sidon.—Matt. 15: 21–28.
Q. Through what region did Jesus return and heal the deaf and dumb man, and many others?
A. Decapolis.—Mark 7: 31–37.
Q. Where did he feed the four thousand?
A. Somewhere in the Decapolis.—Mark 8: 1–9.
Q. Where did Jesus then go?
A. Across the lake to the region of Magdala and Dalmanutha.—Matt. 15: 39; 16: 1–4.
Q. Where did Jesus caution his disciples against the leaven of the Pharisees?
A. Northeast coast of Galilee.—Mark 8: 13–21.
Q. Where was the blind man healed?
A. At Bethsaida.—Mark 8: 22–26.
Q. Where did Peter again profess faith in Christ?
A. Vicinity of Cesarea-Philippi.—Matt. 16: 13–20.
Q. What did Jesus foretell in this region?
A. His death and resurrection.—Matt. 16: 21–28.
Q. Where was Jesus transfigured?
A. Probably on Mount Hermon.—Luke 9: 28: 36.
Q. Where did Jesus heal a demoniac whom his disciples could not heal?
A. Near Cesarea-Philippi.—Luke 9: 37–43.
Q. Where did Jesus again foretell his death and resurrection?
A. In Galilee.—Matt. 17: 22, 23.
Q. Where was the tribute money miraculously provided?
A. At Capernaum.—Matt. 17: 24–27.
Q. Where did Jesus discourse on humility, church discipline and forgiveness?
A. At Capernaum.—Matt. 18: 1–35.
Q. Through what country did he pass on his way to the feast of Tabernacles?
A. Samaria.—Luke 9: 51–56.
Q. Where did Jesus give the requirements of discipleship?
A. In Samaria.—Luke 9: 57–62.

LESSON XLIII.—MAP 6.

Q. Where did Jesus attend the feast of Tabernacles?
A. At Jerusalem.—John 7: 11; 8: 1.
Q. From what place were the seventy sent forth?
A. Probably Jerusalem.—Luke 10: 1–16.
Q. Where was Jesus when they returned?
A. Probably at or near Jerusalem.—Luke 10: 17–24.
Q. Where did Jesus utter the parable of the good Samaritan?
A. In Judea.—Luke 10: 25–37.
Q. Where was the home of Mary and Martha?
A. At Bethany.—Luke 10: 38–42.
Q. Where did Jesus remain during the seven weeks between the feast of Tabernacles and the feast of Dedication?
A. Probably in Jerusalem and vicinity. Here he again taught his disciples how to pray; healed a dumb demoniac; dined with a Pharisee; discoursed to his disciples on hypocrisy, &c.; uttered the parable of the barren fig-tree.—Luke 11, 12; 13: 1–9. Healed a man born blind, and uttered the parable of the good shepherd.—John 9; 10: 1–39.

LESSON XLIV.—MAP 6.

Q. Where did Jesus go after the feast of Dedication?

A. To Bethabara, or Bethany, beyond Jordan.—John 10 : 40–42.

Q. What works did Jesus perform in this region?

A. 1. Healed an infirm woman on the Sabbath.—Luke 13 : 10–21 ; 2. Taught and journeyed toward Jerusalem.—Luke 13 : 22–35 ; 3. Receives news of Lazarus' sickness.—John 11 : 1–6 ; 4. Heals a man with dropsy, and utters parable of the supper.—Luke 14 : 1–24 ; 5. Teaches what is required of a true disciple ; 6. Utters the parables of the lost sheep, lost piece of silver and prodigal son.—Luke 15 : 1–5 ; 7. Utters parable of unjust steward.—Luke 16 : 1–13 ; 8. Utters account of rich man and Lazarus.—Luke 16 : 14–31 ; 9. Inculcates forbearance, faith and humility.—Luke 17 : 1–10.

Q. Where did Christ then go?

A. Into Judea, and raised Lazarus from the dead.—John 11 : 7–46.

Q. Where was Ephraim or Ephron, to which he then retired?

A. About twenty miles northeast of Jerusalem.—John 11 : 47–54.

Q. In what direction did Jesus go from Ephraim?

A. Probably north, through Samaria and Galilee.—Luke 17 : 11–19.

Q. Where did he teach of his kingdom?

A. Probably in Galilee.—Luke 17 : 20–37.

Q. Where did he utter the parable of the importunate widow?

A. In Galilee.—Luke 18 : 1–14.

Q. Where did Jesus go after taking his final departure from Galilee?

A. Into Perea.—Matt 9 : 1–12.

LESSON XLV.—MAP 6

Q. What occurred in Perea at this time?

A. 1. Jesus blessed little children.—Matt. 19: 13–15. 2. Discourse to the rich young ruler.—Matt. 19 : 16–30. 3. Uttered the parable of the laborers.—Matt. 20 : 1–16. 4. The third time foretells his death and resurrection.—Luke 18 : 31–34. 5. James and John make their ambitious request.—Matt. 20 : 20–28.

Q. Where were the two blind men healed?

A. Near Jericho.—Matt. 20 : 29–34.

Q. Where did Zaccheus live?

A. At Jericho.—Luke 19 : 1–27.

Q. Where was Jesus then sought?

A. At Jerusalem.—John 11 : 55–57.

Q. What town did Jesus visit on his way to Jerusalem?

A. Bethany.—John 12 : 1, 9–11.

Q. Where did he go from Bethany? (April.)

A. Entered into Jerusalem riding upon a colt.—Matt. 21 : 1–11. (Sunday.)

Q. To what place did he then go?

A. At night returned to Bethany.—Mark 11: 11.

Q. Where did he curse the fig-tree the next morning. (Monday.)

A. Between Bethany and Jerusalem.—Mark 11 : 12–14.

Q. Where did he go after driving the traders out of the temple?

A. To Bethany at night.—Luke 21 : 37.

Q. Where did he discourse concerning the withered fig-tree? (Tuesday.)

A. Between Bethany and Jerusalem.—Mark 11 : 20–26.

Q. Where did he utter the parable of the two sons, the wicked husbandman, and that of the marriage of the king's son? (Tuesday.)

A. In the temple at Jerusalem.—Luke 20, Matt. 22 : 1–14.

LESSON XLVI.—MAP 6.

Q. What other events occurred in the temple on the same day? (Tuesday.)

A. 1. Jesus calls for a piece of tribute money.—Matt. 22 : 15–22. 2. He silences the Sadducees concerning the resurrection.—Matt. 22 : 23–33. 3. He points out the first and second commandments.—Mark 12 : 28–34. 4. Jesus asks what think ye of Christ?—Matt. 22 : 41–46. 5. He utters his last public discourse to the Jews.—Matt. 23 : 1–39. 6. He remarks concerning the widow's mites.—Mark 12 : 41–44.

Q. To what place did Jesus then go?

A. To the Mount of Olives, where he discourses to his disciples, 1. Of the destruction of Jerusalem and his second coming.—Matt. 24. 2. Utters parable of the ten virgins and the talents.—Matt. 25 : 1–30. 3. Christ's second coming and the general judgment.—Matt. 25 : 31–46. 4. Announces his betrayal.

Q. Where was Jesus anointed? (Wednesday.)

A. At Bethany.—John 12 : 2–8.

Q. Where was Jesus when his disciples were sent to make ready the Passover? (Thursday.)

A. At Bethany.—Luke 22 : 7–13.

Q. Where did he eat the passover?

A. In Jerusalem.

Q. What events occurred at this time?

A. 1. Jesus washes his disciples' feet.—John 13 : 1–20. 2. He foretells his betrayal.—Matt. 26 : 21–25. 3. He foretells the fall of Peter.—Luke 22 : 31–38. 4. He institutes the Lord's supper : Matt. 26: 26–29. 5. Jesus delivers his last discourse to his disciples.—John 14, 15, 16. 6. Offers his intercessory prayer.—John 17 : 1–26.

LESSON XLVII.—MAP 6.

Q. To what place did they go after the last-named events?
A. To the Mount of Olives.—Matt. 26 : 30–35.
Q. What occurred here?
A. 1. Christ's agony in Gethsemane.—Matt. 26 : 36–46. 2. He is betrayed and made prisoner.—Matt. 26 : 47–56.
Q. To what place did they take Jesus?
A. To Jerusalem, before Annas the High Priest.—John 18 : 12–14, 19–23.
Q. What occurred while here?
A. Peter thrice denies Jesus.—Mark 14 : 54, 66–72.
Q. Where did they then take Jesus?
A. Before Caiaphas and the Council at night.—Matt. 26 : 57, 59–68.
Q. Where was he examined and condemned?
A. Before Caiaphas and the Sanhedrim, in the morning. (Friday.)
Q. Where did the Sanhedrim lead him?
A. To Pilate the Roman Governor.—Matt. 27 : 2.
Q. What happened while Jesus was here?
A. Judas cast down the silver and hanged himself.—Matt. 27 : 3–10.
Q. Where did they next take Jesus?
A. To Herod, Governor of Galilee.—Luke 23 : 6–12.
Q. To whom did they then take Jesus?
A. Again to Pilate, who delivered him to be crucified.—Matt. 27 : 15–30.
Q. Where did Herod and Pilate live?
A. Herod lived at Tiberias, Pilate at Cesarea. They were here to attend the feast.
Q. Where did they crucify Jesus?
A. At a place called Calvary or Golgotha.—Matt. 27 : 33.
Q. Where was Golgotha?
A. Tradition says on the west side of the city, but it seems more probable that it was on the east of Jerusalem, not far from Gethsemane.—John 19 : 41.

LESSON XLVIII.—MAP 6.

Q. Is it now known where Jesus was buried?
A. The place of his burial is very uncertain. It was very near the place of his crucifixion.—John 19 : 41–42.
Q. On what day did he rise?
A. Sunday, or the first day of the week, early in the morning.—Matt. 28 : 1–8.
Q. Where was Jesus first seen after his resurrection?
A. At the sepulchre.—John 20 : 11–17.
Q. Where was he next seen?
A. Between the sepulchre and the city.—Matt. 28 : 9.
Q. Where was he seen by Peter and two disciples?
A. On the way to Emmaus, Sunday after the resurrection.—Luke 24 : 13–35, 1 Cor. 15 : 5.
Q. Where was he seen by the apostles, Thomas being absent?
A. Jerusalem.—John 20 : 19–25. (Monday.)
Q. Where was he seen eight days after?
A. In Jerusalem, Thomas being present.—John 20 : 26–29.
Q. Where was he seen by seven disciples?
A. By the sea of Galilee.—John 21 : 1–23.
Q. Where was he seen by above five hundred?
A. On a mountain in Galilee.—Matt. 28 : 16–20, 1 Cor. 15 : 6.
Q. Where was he seen by James and all the apostles?
A. At Jerusalem.—Acts 1 : 3–8, 1 Cor. 15 : 7.
Q. From what place did he ascend?
A. Bethany.—Luke 24 : 50–53.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS FOR 1875.

THIRD QUARTER.

1. The Word Made Flesh—John i. 1–14.
2. Following the Lamb—John i. 35–46.
3. Jesus at the Marriage—John ii. 1–11.
4. The New Birth—John iii. 7–17.
5. The Water of Life—John iv. 5–15.
6. Jesus at Bethesda—John v. 5–15.
7. The Bread of Life—John vi. 47–58.
8. Jesus the Christ—John vii. 40–46.
9. Freedom by the Truth—John viii. 28–36.
10. The Light of the World—John ix. 1–11.
11. The Good Shepherd—John x. 1–11.
12. The Resurrection and the Life—John xi. 34–44.
13. Christ Rejected (Review)—John xi. 47–53.

FOURTH QUARTER.

1. Jesus Lifted Up—John xii. 23–33.
2. Washing the Disciples' Feet—John xiii. 1–9.
3. Many Mansions—John xiv. 1–7.
4. The Vine and the Branches—John xv. 1–8.
5. Friends and Foes of Jesus—John xv. 11–19.
6. The Work of the Spirit—John xvi. 7–14.
7. Jesus Interceding—John xvii. 15–21.
8. Jesus the King—John xviii. 33–38.
9. Jesus on the Cross—John xix. 25–30.
10. Jesus and Mary—John xx. 11–18.
11. Jesus and Thomas—John xx. 24–31.
12. Jesus and Peter—John xxi. 15–22.
13. Review.

LESSON XLIX.—MAP 7.

Q. What does Map No. 7 represent?
A. *The places visited by the Apostles.*
Q. What large seas on this Map?
Q. What countries at the east of the Mediterranean?
Q. What country between the Mediterranean and Black Seas?
A. *Asia Minor.*
Q. How many provinces in Asia Minor?
Q. What provinces border on the Black Sea?
Q. On the Mediterranean?
Q. On the Ægean Sea?
Q. What provinces do not border on any sea?
Q. What countries on the north and west of the Ægean sea?
Q. What country south of Macedonia?
Q. What north and east?
Q. What country northwest of Macedonia?
Q. What country north of the Island of Sicily?
Q. What large island south of the Ægean Sea?
Q. What large island south of Cilicia?
Q. Find all the places mentioned in the second chapter of Acts.
the Parthians, Medes, Elamites, and dwellers in Mesopotamia, see Maps 2 and 5. For Judea, Map 6. For Cappadocia, Pontus, Phrygia, Pamphylia, Egypt, Libia, Cyrene, Rome, Cretes and Arabians, see Map 7.

LESSON L.—MAP 7.

Q. Which way was Philip going when he met the Eunuch?—Acts 8 : 26.
Q. Which way was Saul going when he was converted?—Acts 9 : 2, 3.
Q. Which way was Peter going in his route from Lydda to Joppa? (See Map 6.—Acts 9 : 32–43.)
Q. Which way from Joppa to Cesarea?—Acts 10 : 1-24.
Q. Point out the places visited by Paul, in the order named, beginning at Damascus, and tell which way he was going.
Jerusalem. Acts 9 : 26.
Cesarea, Tarsus, Acts 9 : 27-30.
Antioch, Acts 11 : 25, 26.
Jerusalem, Acts 11 : 29, 30.
Antioch, Acts 12 : 25.

LESSON LI.—MAP 7.

Seleucia, Acts 13 : 4.
Cyprus, Acts 13 : 4.
Salamis, Acts 13 : 5.
Paphos, Acts, 13 : 6.
Perga in Pamphylia, Acts 13 : 13.
Antioch in Pisidia, Acts 13 : 14.
Iconeum, Acts 13 : 51.
Lystra, Acts 14 : 6.
Derbe, Acts 14 : 19, 20.
Lystra, Iconium and Antioch, Acts 14 : 21.
Pisidia, Pamphylia, Acts 14, 24.
Perga, Attalia, Acts 14 : 25.
Antioch in Syria, Acts 14 : 26.
Phenice, Acts 15 : 3.
Samaria, (Map 6), Acts 15 : 3.
Jerusalem, Acts 15 : 4.
Antioch, Acts 15 : 30.
Syria, Cilicia, Acts 15 : 41.
Derbe, Lystra, Acts 16 : 1.
Phrygia, Galatia, Asia, Acts 16 : 6.
Mysia, Bithynia, 16 : 7.
Troas, 16 : 8.

LESSON LII.—MAP 7

Q. Where did a vision appear to Paul in the night? (Map 7.)
A. At Troas.—Acts 16 : 8, 9.
Q. Where did the visitor wish him to go?
A. Macedonia.—Acts 16 : 9.
Q. What place did he first stop at?
A. Samothracia, Acts 16 : 11.
Neapolis, Acts 13 : 11.
Philippi, Acts, 16 : 12.
Q. Where was Thyatira, the home of Lydia?
A. In Asia.—Acts 16 : 14.
Q. What happened to Paul in Philippi?—Acts 16 : 16–23.
Q. What places did Paul next visit?
A. Amphipolis, Appollonia and Thessalonica.—Acts 17 : 1.
Berea, Acts 17 : 10.
Athens, Acts 17 : 15.
Corinth, Acts 18 : 1.
Cenchrea, Acts 18 : 18.
Ephesus, Acts 18 : 19.
Cesarea, Jerusalem and Antioch, Acts 18 : 22.
Ephesus, Acts 19 : 1.
Macedonia, Acts 20 : 1

MAP NO. 7

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE

TRAVELS & VOYAGE OF THE APOSTLE PAUL

MONUMENT OF BIBLE TIME

APOSTLES 77 YS.
CHRIST 33 YS.
INTERMEDIATE 536 YEARS
CAPTIVITY 70 YEARS
KINGS 450 YS.
INTERMEDIATE 40 YS
JUDGES 450 YEARS
WANDERING 40 YS
THE EXODE 430 YEARS.
CALL OF ABRAHAM. 430 YEARS
FLOOD 1656 YEARS
CREATION OF MAN

TRACK OF SHIP IN WHICH PAUL SAILED

E. SEARS, SC. N.Y.

LONGITUDE EAST FROM GREENWICH

LESSON LIII.—MAP 7.

Q. What places did Paul visit after leaving Macedonia?
A. Greece, Acts 20 : 2.
Philippi, Troas, Acts 20 : 6.
Assos, Acts 20 : 13.
Mitylene, Acts 20 : 14.
Chios, Samos, Trogyllium, Acts 20 : 15.
Miletus, Acts 20 : 15.
Coos, Rhodes, Patara, Acts 21 : 1.
Tyre in Phenice, Acts 21 : 3.
Ptolemais, Acts 21 : 7.
Cesarea, Acts 21 : 8.
Jerusalem, Acts 21 : 17.
Cesarea, Acts 23 : 33.
Q. What was done with Paul at Cesarea?—Acts 23 : 35.
Q. To what place did Paul go from Cesarea?
A. To Italy, Acts 27 : 1.
Q. What places did he visit in his voyage thither?
A. Sidon, Acts 27 : 3.
Cyprus, Acts 27 : 4.
Myra of Lycia, Acts 27 : 5.
Fair Havens, Acts 27 : 8.
Melita, Acts 28 : 1.
Syracuse, Acts 28 : 12.
Rhegium. Puteoli, Acts 28 : 13.
Appii-forum and the Three Taverns, Acts 28 : 15.
Rome, Acts 28 : 16.

LESSON LIV.—MAP 7.

Q. Point out the following places to which Epistles were written.
Rome, or the Romans.
Corinth, or Corinthians.
Galatia, or Galatians.
Ephesus, or Ephesians.
Philippi, or Philippians.
Colossæ, or Colossians, in Phrygia.
Thessalonica, or Thessalonians, in Macedonia.
Q. Point out the Isle of Patmos, in the Ægean Sea, to which John was banished, and where he wrote the book of Revelation.
Q. Point out the places where the seven churches of Asia were located to which Christ sent messages.
A. Ephesus, Revelation 2 : 1.
Smyrna, Revelation 2 : 8.
Pergamos, Revelation 2 : 12.
Thyatira, Revelation 2 : 18.
Sardis, Revelation 3 : 1.
Philadelphia, Revelation 3 : 7.
Laodicea, Revelation 3 : 14.

LESSON LV.—MAP 7.

Q. What does the monument on this Map represent?
A. The great eras of time from the creation of man until the close of Bible history.*
Q. How long from the creation until the flood?
Q. From the flood until the promise to Abraham?
Q. From the promise until the exode?
Q. How long the period of wandering?
Q. How long the period of the Theocracy, from Joshua to Samuel?
Q. How long the intermediate period, from Samuel to David, as king?
Q. How long the period of the Monarchy, from David to the Babylonish captivity?
Q. How long from the captivity to Christ?
Q. How long from Christ to the close of Bible history?
Q. What two periods of 430 years?
Q. What two periods of 40 years?
Q. What two periods of 450 years?
Q. How long from the flood until the entering into Canaan?
Q. About how long from the creation to the birth of Abraham?
A. Two thousand years.
Q. About how long from the creation to the birth of David?
A. Three thousand years.
Q. About how long from the creation until the birth of Christ?
A. About four thousand one hundred years.
Q. What three individuals mark important periods in Bible history?
A. Abraham, David, and Christ.
Q. How long from the creation to the close of Bible History?
A. Four thousand two hundred and two years.

* The chronology from which this monument is constructed is taken from the table accompanying "Coleman's Text Book and Atlas of Biblical Geography," and is the result of the investigations of Mr. Brown in his *Ordo Saeclorum*. From the Babylonish captivity the work is continued from Winer's "Realwörterbuch" and other sources.

PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER

OF

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES,

WITH

REFERENCES TO THE PROPER MAPS.

Ch, at the beginning of words, pronounced like K: for example, Che'bar, pronounced Ke'bar.

A

MAP.
4.—Ab'ana, or Am'ana, *river on the east of Lebanon, the Chryeor'rhoas.*
4.—Ab'arim, *mountains east of Dead Sea.*
4.—Ab'don, *Levitical city of Asher.*
4.—A'bel, *city in Naphtali.* Beth-Ma'achah, or A'bel-Ma'im.
4.—A'bel-Car'maim, or Ker'amim, *Ammonite city.*
4.—A'bel-Meho'lah, *in Issachar.*
A'bel-Miz'raim.
4.—A'bel-Shit'tim, or Shittim, *in Gad.*
4.—A'bez, *in Issachar.*
6.—Abi'la, Abi'lene, *east of Anti-Lebanon.*
2.—Ablm'ael, *Arabian tribe.*
2.—Ac'cad, *in Mesopotamia.*
4.—Ac'cho, or Ptolema'is, *in Asher.*
Acel'dama, *south of Jerusalem.*
7.—Acha'ai (pronounced Aka-ya, *in Greece.*
2.—Ach'metha, *Ecbatana in Media.*
A'chor, *valley in Benjamin.*
4.—Ach'shaph, *in Asher.*
4.—Ach'zib, 1) *city in Asher.*
4.—Ach'zib, 2) *city in Judah.*
4.—Ad'adah, *in Judah.*
Ad'am, *city on the Jordan.*
4.—Ad'amah, *city in Naphtali.*
4.—Ad'ami, *in Naphtali.*
4.—A'dar — Hazar-Adar, *in Judah.*
4.—Adith'aim, *in Judah.*
3.—Ad'mah, *city in the vale of Siddim.*
4.—Adora'im, *in Judah.*
7.—Adramyt'tium-Mysia, *in Asia Minor.*
7.—A'dria, the Adriat'ic sea.
Adul'lam, 1) *cave.*

MAP.
4.—Adul'lam, 2) *city in Judah.*
4.—Adum'min, *Benjamin and Judah.*
6.—Æ'non, *in Samaria.*
3.—Ag'agitites.
3.—A'gar — *Sinai.*
Aholib'amah, *Arabian tribe.*
2.—Aha'va, *city and River in Chaldea.*
Ah'lab, *in Asher.*
4.—A'i, 1) *city of Benjamin.*
3.—A'i, 2) *city in Ammon.*
Ai'ath, Isa. 10 : 28 — Aija.
4.—A'in, 1) *Levitical city in Simeon.*
4.—A'in, 2) *city in Northern Palestine.*
4.—Aj'alon, 1) *Levit. city in Dan.*
4.—Aj'alon, 2) *city in Zebulun.*
3.—Aka'bah, *gulf.*
4.—Akrab'bim, Ma'aleh-Akrab'bim, *in Judah.*
4.—Alc'meth, *Levit. city in Benjamin, perhaps Almon.*
Alam'elech, *in Asher.*
7.—Alexan'dria, *in Egypt.*
3.—Ali'ah, Al'vah, *a tribe in Edom.*
2.—Almo'dad, *Arabian tribe in Yemen.*
4.—Al'mon, *Levit. city in Benjamin.*
3.—Al'mon-Diblatha'im — Beth-Diblathaim — Diblathaim, *in Ammon.*
A'loth, *in N. Canaan.*
3.—A'lush, *station in the desert.*
3.—Am'alek, Am'alekites.
4.—A'mam, *in Judah.*
4.—Am'ana, *mt. of Lebanon.*
4.—Am'ad, *in Asher.*
4.—Am'mah, *in Benjamin.*
3.—Am'mon, Am'monites.

MAP.
3.—Am'orites.
7.—Amphip'olis, *in Macedonia.*
4.—A'nab, *in Judah.*
Anaha'rath, *in Issachar.*
3.—An'akim, *in the S. of Canaan.*
2.—An'amim, *Egyptian people.*
4.—Anani'ah, *in Benjamin.*
4.—An'athoth, *Levitical city in Benjamin.*
4.—A'nem, *Levitical city in Issachar,* — En-Gannim.
4.—A'ner, *Levit. city in Manasseh.*
4.—A'nim, *in Judah.*
4.—An'ti-Leb'anon, *mounts,* called Hor in Num. 34 : 7.
7.—An'tioch, 1) *in Syria.*
7.—An'tioch, 2) *in Pisidia.*
6.—Antip'atris, *Judea.*
6.—Anto'nia, *citadel N. of the Temple.*
5.—Aphar'sachites, *a people in Persia.*
4.—A'phek, 1) *city in Issachar.*
4.—A'phek, 2) Aphik, *in Asher.*
6.—A'phek, 3) *in Perea.*
4.—Aphe'kah, *in Judah.*
7.—Apollo'nia, *in Macedonia.*
7.—Ap'pii Fo'rum, *in Italy.*
3.—Ar, *in Moab* — Rabbath-Moab.
4.—A'rab, *in mountains of Judah.*
4.—Ar'abah, 1) *the plain of Jordan.*
4.—Ar'abah, 2) — *Beth-Arabah, in Benjamin.*
2.—Ara'bia. See Sheba 1).
4.—A'rad, *in Judah.*
4.—Ar'aloth, *near Gilgal.*
3.—A'ram.

MAP.
5.—A'ram-Beth-Re'hob.
3.—A'ram-Nahara'im. See Mesopotamia.
2.—Ar'arat, *land and mountain.*
4.—Ar'bathites, *inhabitants of Arabah* 2).
3.—Ar'bites, *inhabitants of Arabia.*
2.—Ar'chevites, *men of Erech.*
Ar'chi, *inhabitants of an unknown part of Palestime.*
7.—Areop'agus, *in Athens.*
4.—Ar'gob, *region in Gilead.*
6.—Arimathe'a, *Northwest of Jerusalem.*
3.—Ar'kites, *Assyrian people near Lebanon.*
3.—Ar'non, *country and brook in Moab.*
4.—Ar'oer, 1) *town in Judah.*
4.—Ar'oer, 2) *in Gad.*
4.—Ar'oer, 3) *on the Arnon.*
3.—Ar'pad, *in Syria.*
2.—Arphax'ad, *descendants of Shem.*
4.—Ar'uboth, *in Judah.*
Aru'mah — Ruma.
3.—Ar'vad, Ar'adus, *in Phœnicia.*
4.—A'san, Kor A'san, *Levitical city of Simeon.*
4.—Ash'dod, Azotus, *in Philistia.*
4.—Ash'er, 1) *the tribe.*
4.—Ash'er, 2) *city in Manasseh.*
2.—Ash'kenaz, *in Asia Minor.*
3.—Ash'taroth, Ash'taroth-Karna'im, *Levit. city in Manasseh.*
2.—Ash'ur. See Assyria.
Ash'urites, *Arabian tribe.*
7.—A'sia, *Asia Minor.*
5.—As'kelon, *city of Philistines.*
4.—As'na, *two cities in Judah.*
4.—As'noth-Ta'bor, *in Naphtali.*
4.—As'sos, *in Asia Minor.*
5.—Assyr'ia.
Asu'ja, *pool at Jerusalem.*
4.—A'thach, *in Judah.*
4.—A'tad, *in the Jordan valley*
4.—At'aroth, *in Gad.*
4.—At'aroth, Atharoth-Addar, *in Ephraim.*
4.—At'aroth-Beth-Joab, *in Judah.*
4.—At'aroth-Zophim, *in Gad.*
Ath'arim, *way of the spies.*
7.—Ath'ens, *in Greece.*
7.—Attali'a, *in Pamphylia.*
3.—A'va, *in the East.*
7.—A'ven, 1) *in Egypt* — On — Beth-shemesh.
A'ven, 2) See Beth-Aven, 1).
A'ven, 3) *plain of Aven, Baalbec.*
5.—A'vim, 1) *inhabitants of Ava.*
4.—A'vim, 2) *Philistine tribe.*
4.—A'vim, 3) *city in Benjamin.*
3.—A'vith, *station in Edom.*
4.—A'zal, *in or near Jerusalem.*
4.—Aze'kah, *in Judah.*
4.—A'zem, Ezem, *in Simeon.*
Az'maveth, *near Jerusalem, N.*
4.—Az'mon, *in Judah.*
Azo'tus. See Ashdod.
4.—Az'zah. See Gaza.

B

MAP.
4.—Ba'al) Baalath-Beer — Ramath, *city in Simeon.*
4.—Ba'al, 2) *high places of, in Moab.*
4.—Ba'alah, 1) *city in Judah* — Baal-Judah — Kirjath-Baal — Kirjath-Jearim.
4.—Ba'alah, 2) *mountain in Judah.*
4.—Ba'alath, *in Dan.*
Ba'alath-Be'er-Ra'math. See Baal 1.
5.—Ba'albec, *in Syria.* See Aven 4).
4.—Ba'al-Gad, *in Lebanon valley.*
4.—Ba'al-Ha'mon. Songs 8 : 11.
4.—Ba'al-Ha'zor, *in Ephraim* —Hazor.
4.—Ba'al-Her'mon, *mount.*
4.—Ba'al-Me'on, Beth-Me'on, *in Reuben.*
4.—Ba'al-Per'azim, *in Judah.*
4.—Ba'al-Shal'isha, *in Ephraim.*
4.—Ba'al-Ta'mar, *in Benjamin.*
3.—Ba'al-Zeph'on, *in Egypt.*
5.—Ba'bel, Bab'ylon, Babylo'nia. See Sheshach and Shinar.
4.—Bahu'rim, *in Benjamin.*
Ba'lah. See Baalah.
4.—Ba'moth, Ba'moth-Ba'al, *in Reuben.*
3.—Ba'red, *in the desert of Shur.*
4.—Ba'shan.
Bath-Rab'bim, *valley.*
4.—Be'aloth, *in Judah.*
4.—Be'er, 1) *in Benjamin.*
4.—Be'er, 2) Beer-Elim, *in Moab.*
Be'er-Laha'i-Roi.
4.—Be'eroth, 1) *in Benjamin.*
Be'eroth, 2) Be'eroth-be'ne-ja'akan.
3.—Beer'-Sheba, *in Simeon.*
4.—Beesh'-Terah, perhaps Ash'taroth, *in Manasseh.*
3.—Bela — Zo'ar, *on Dead Sea.*
4.—Be'ne-Be'rak, *in Dan.*
Be'ne-ja'akan. See Beeroth 2).
Ben-Hin'nom, *valley.* See Hinnom.
4.—Ben'jamin, *tribe.*
4.—Be'on, *in Moab.*
Ber'achah, *valley of blessing.*
4.—Berœ'a, *in Macedonia.*
Ber'othia, *in Syria.*
3.—Be'sor, *brook in Philistia.*
5.—Be'tah, *city in Syria* — Tibhath.
4.—Be'ten, *in Asher.*
6.—Bethab'ara or Bethany.
4.—Beth-A'nath, *in Naphtali.*
4.—Beth-A'noth, *in Judah.*
6.—Beth'any. Matt. 26 : 6
4.—Beth-Ar'aba — Arabah 2), *in Benjamin.*
4.—Beth-Ar'bel, *in Naphtali, Arbela.*
4.—Beth-A'ven, *in Benjamin.*
4.—Beth-Az'maveth, *near Jerusalem.*
Beth-Ba'al-Me'on. See Baal-Meon, *in Reuben.*
4.—Beth-Ba'ra, *on the Jordan.*
4.—Beth-Bi'rei, *in Simeon.*
4.—Beth-Car, *in Dan.*
4.—Beth-Da'gon, 1) *in Judah.*
Beth-Da'gon, 2) *in Asher.*
Beth-Diblatha'im — Diblatha'im.

MAP.
4.—Beth-E'den, *near Damascus.*
Beth-E'ked, *shearing-house.*
4.—Beth'El, 1) = Luz, *in Benjamin.*
Beth'El, 2) *mount.*
4.—Beth-E'mek, *in Asher.*
Bethes'da, *pool.*
4.—Beth-Ezel, *in Judah.*
4.—Beth-Ga'der — Gederah, *in Judah.*
4.—Beth-Hac'cerem, *in Judah.*
4.—Beth-Aa'nan, *in Judah or Dan.*
4.—Beth-Ha'ran, Beth-A'ram, *in Gad.*
4.—Beth-Hoglah, *in Benjamin.*
4.—Beth-Ho'ron, 1) the Upper, *Levit. city in Ephraim.*
4.—Beth-Ho'ron, 2) the lower, *in Ephraim.*
4.—Beth-Jesh'imoth, *in Reuben.*
4.—Beth-Leb'aoth — Lebaoth, In *Simeon.*
4.—Beth'lehem, 1) of Judah, Eph'ratah.
4.—Beth'lehem, 2) *in Zebulun.*
4.—Beth-Ma'achah — Abel-Beth-Maachah, *in Naphtali.*
4.—Beth-Mar'caboth, *in Simeon.*
Beth-Me'on — Ba'al-Me'on, *in Reuben.*
Beth-Mil'lo. See Millo 1).
4.—Beth-Nim'rah, *in Gad.*
4.—Beth-Pa'let, *in Judah.*
4.—Beth-Paz'zez, *in Issachar.*
4.—Beth-Pe'or, Ba'al-Pe'or, *in Reuben.*
6.—Beth'phage, *near Jerusalem.*
4.—Beth-Re'hob, *in Asher.* See Rehob 1).
6.—Bethsa'ida, *Julias, near the sea of Ga'ilee.*
4.—Beth-She'an, Scythopolis, *in Manasseh.*
4.—Beth-She'mesh, 1) *Levitical city in Judah.*
4.—Beth-She'mesh, 2) *in Issachar.*
4.—Beth-She'mesh, 3) *in Naphtali.*
4.—Beth-She'mesh, 4) *Heliopolis in Egypt.*
4.—Beth-Shit'tah, *in Issachar.*
4.—Beth-Tap'puah, *in Judah.*
4.—Be'thul, *in Simeon.*
4.—Beth-Zur, *in Judah.*
4.—Bet'onim, *in Gad.*
4.—Be'zek, *in Issachar.*
4.—Be'zer, Boser, *city of refuge in Reuben.*
4.—Bil'eam — *Levit. city in Manasseh.*
4.—Bil'hah — Baalah, *in Simeon.*
4.—Bizjoth'jah, *in Judah.*
4.—Bith'ron, *in Gilead.*
7.—Bithyn'ia, *in Asia Minor.*
4.—Bo'chim, *in Benjamin.*
4.—Bo'han, *boundary stone, in Reuben.*
Bos'cath. See Bozhath.
4.—Bo'zez, *rock near Michmash.*
4.—Boz'hath, *in Judah.*
5.—Boz'rah, *in Moab.*
Buz, *in Arabia.*

C

4.—Cab'bon, *in Judah*
4.—Ca'bul, *in Asher.*
6.—Cæsare'a. See Cesarea, Palæstina, and Philippi.
4.—Cain, *in Judah*

MAP.

5.—Ca'lah. See Halah.
4.—Ca'leb, *in Judah.*
Callir'rhoe, *hot springs in Moab.*
2.—Cal'neh — Calno, and Canneh, *in Assyria.*
4.—Ca'mon, *in Gilead.*
6.—Ca'na, *in Galilee.*
2.—Ca'naan. (Pronounced Ka-nan.)
Can'neh. See Calneh.
6.—Caper'naum, *on the sea of Galilee.*
2.—Caph'tor, *Crete, etc.*
2.—Caph'torim, *Philistines from Crete.*
6.—Cappado'cia, *in Asia Minor.*
5.—Car'chemish, *on the Euphrates.*
4.—Car'mel, 1) *mount.*
4.—Car'mel, 2) *city in Judah.*
5.—Casiph'ia, *in Media.*
2.—Cas'luch, Cas'luhim, *Northeast of Egypt.*
7.—Cen'chrea, *in Greece.*
6.—Cesare'a-Palæsti'na, *on the Mediterranean.*
6.—Cesare'a-Philip'pi, *in the Northeast of Galilee.*
5.—Chalde'a, Chalde'ans, Chas'dim. In the widest sense, Mesopotamia.
5.—Che'bar, *river in Assyria.*
4.—Che'phar-haam'monai, *in Benjamin.*
4.—Chephi'rah, *in Benjamin.*
4.—Che'rith, *brook, in Benjamin*
4.—Cher'ethites, *Philistines.*
4.—Ches'alon, *in Judah.*
4.—Che'sil, *in Judah.*
4.—Chesul'loth, *in Issachar.*
4.—Che'zib. See Chozeba. *Perhaps* — Achzib, *in Judah.*
4.—Chi'don Perez-Uzza, *in Judah*
Chil'mad, *in the East.*
Chin'neroth. See Cinneroth.
7.—Chi'os, *in the Ægæan sea.*
Chisloth-Tabor. See Chesulloth.
Chit'tim. See Kittim.
4.—Chor-ashan, *in S. of Judah.*
6.—Chora'zin, *on the sea of Galilee.*
1.—Chub, *Nubia.*
Chun, *a Phœnician city.*
7.—Cilic'ia, *in Asia Minor.*
4.—Cin'neroth, *in Naphtali, Gennesaret.*
4.—City of David, *Zion.*
City of Palm-trees. See Jericho.
7.—Clauda, *island.*
7.—Cni'dus, *in S. W. Asia Minor.*
7.—Cnos'sus, *in the island of Crete.*
7.—Colos'se, *in Phrygia.*
7.—Co'os, *island, in the Ægæan.*
7.—Cor'inth, *in Greece.*
7.—Crete, *island.*
2.—Cush, Ethio'pia, *Abyssinia, and in some passages regions on the Red Sea and Persian gulf.*
5.—Cuth, *E. of the Euphrates.*
5.—Cy'prus, *island.*
7.—Cyre'ne, *in Africa.*

D

MAP.

4.—Dab'basheth, *in Zebulun.*
4.—Dab'erath, *Levit. city in Zebulun.*
6.—Dalmanu'tha, *in Galilee, near Magdala.*
5.—Dalma'tia, *on the Adriatic.*
5.—Damas'cus, *in Syria.*
4.—Dan, 1) *tribe.*
3.—Dan, 2) — Laish, *in Naphtali.*
4.—Dan-Ja'an, *perhaps — Dan 2).*
4.—Dan'nah, *in Judah.*
Dead Sea. See Salt Sea.
4.—De'bir — Kir'jath-San'nah — Kirjath-Sepher, *Levit. city in Judah.*
6.—Decap'olis, *ten federate cities on the S. and E. of Sea of Galilee.*
2.—De'dan, 1) *tribe near the Persian gulf.*
2.—De'dan, 2) *tribe in Idumea.*
5.—De'ha, *Assyrian tribe.*
7.—Der'be, *in Asia Minor.*
Dib'lath-Al'mon, Diblathaim. See Almon-Dib.
4.—Di'bon, 1) — Dimona, *in Judah.*
4.—Di'bon, 2) — Dibon-Gad, *in Gad.*
2.—Dik'lah, *tribe of Joktan, in Arabia.*
4.—Dil'ean, *in Judah.*
Di'mon. See Dibon 1).
4.—Dim'na, *Levit. city in Zebulun.*
5.—Di'na, *Assyrian tribe.*
4.—Din'habah, *in Idumea.*
Diz'ahab, *in the desert.*
2.—Dod'anim, or Rodanim, *Rhodes or Macedonia.*
4.—Dor — Naphoth-Dor, *in Manasseh.*
2.—Do'than, Dotha'im, *N. of Samaria.*
6.—Dragon-well, *Gihon.*
2.—Du'mah, 1) *tribe in Arabia.*
4.—Du'mah, 2) *in Judah.*
5.—Du'ra, *near Babylon.*

E

4.—E'bal, *mount in Ephraim, North of Shechem.*
E'ben-E'zer, *pillar.*
E'ber, *progenitor of the Hebrews.*
Ebro'nah, *in Arabia Petræa.*
5.—Ecbat'ana. See Achmetha.
2.—E'den, 1) *paradise.*
5.—E'den, 2) *region in Assyria.*
4.—E'der, *in Judah.*
2.—E'dom, E'domites, Idume'a.
4.—Ed'rei, 1) *in Naphtali.*
4.—Ed'rei, 2) *in Bashan, in Manasseh.*
4.—Eg'laim, *in Moab.*
4.—Eg'lon, *Canaanitish city in Judah.*
2.—E'gypt, Miz'raim, Ham.
4.—Ek'ron, Ak'karon, *in Judah and Dan.*
E'lah, *valley S. W. of Jerusalem.*
2.—E'lam, E'lamites, *in Persia.*
2.—E'lath, E'loth, *on the Red sea.*
4.—Elea'leh, *in Reuben.*
4.—E'leph, *in Benjamin.*
2.—E'lim, *station by the Red sea.* See Beer 2).

MAP.

Eli'sha, *Son of Javan, Greece and its isles.*
6.—El'kosh, *in Galilee.*
3.—El'lasar, *S. of Assyria.*
4.—E'lon, 1) *in Dan.*
4.—E'lon, 2) perhaps Mealon, *in Naphtali.*
4.—El'tekeh, *Levit. city in Dan.*
4.—El'tekon, *in Judah.*
4.—El'tolad — Tolad, *in Simeon.*
4.—E'mek-Ke'ziz, *city in Benjamin.*
E'mek-Reph'aim. See Rephaim.
3.—E'mim, *in Moab.*
4.—Em'maus, *near Jerusalem.*
E'nam, *in Judah.*
4.—Endor, *in Manasseh.*
En-Eg'laim, *on the N. W. Side of Dead Sea.*
4.—En-Gan'nim, 1) — Anim, *Levit. city in Issachar.*
4.—En-Gan'nim, 2) *in Judah.*
4.—En'gedi — Hazezon-Tamar, *in Judah.*
4.—En-Had'dah, *in Issachar.*
4.—En-Ha'zor, *in Naphtali.*
3.—En-Mish'pat, *near Kadesh; perhaps Meribah.*
E'noch, city of.
6.—E'non, or Ænon, *on the Jordan.*
4.—En-Rim'mon *in Judea.*
En-Ro'gel. See Rogel.
4.—En-She'mesh, *fountain in Benjamin.*
En-Tap'puah. See Tappuah.
3.—E'phah, *tribe of Midianites.*
4.—E'phes-dam'mim, Dammim, *in Judah.*
7.—Eph'esus, *in Asia Minor.*
4.—E'phraim, 1) *tribe.*
4.—E'phraim, 2) *mountains.*
4.—E'phraim, 3) *wood of, E. of Jordan, near Mahanaim.*
E'phraim, 4) — Ephrem. See Ophrah.
E'phraim, 5) — kingdom of Israel.
6.—Eph'ratah, Eph'rath — Bethlehem-Ephratah.
E'phrem. See Ephraim 4).
4.—E'phron, *mount in Judah.*
2.—E'rech, *and Archevites, in Shinah.*
6.—Esdrae'lon, *plain.* See Jezreel 2). *In Issachar.*
E'sek, *fountain S. of Canaan.*
4.—Esh'col, *brook.*
4.—E'shean *in Judah.*
Esh'kalonites. See Askelon.
4.—Esh'taol, *in Dan.*
4.—Eshtem'oah, *Levit. city in Judah.*
4.—E'tam, E'than, 1) *in Judah.*
E'tam, E'than, 2) *rock, in Judah.*
3.—E'tham, *desert and station.*
4.—E'ther, *in Simeon.*
Ethio'pians. See Cush.
2.—Euphra'tes.
E'zel, *near Jerusalem.*
3.—E'zion-Ge'ber, *on the Red sea.*

F

7.—Fair Ha'vens, *on Crete.*

G

MAP.

4.—GA'ASH, *mount in Ephraim.*
Ga'ash, *brook.*
4.—Ga'ba = Geba, *in Benjamin.*
Gab'batha, *in Jerusalem.*
4.—Gad, 1) *tribe.*
Gad, 2) *brook* = Jabbok.
6.—Gad'ara and Gadarenes', *in Decapolis.*
7.—Gala'tia, *in Asia Minor.*
4.—Gal'eed, *in Gilead.*
6.—Gil'ilee.
6.—Gal'ilee, *sea*, sea of Gennesaret, sea of Cinneroth.
4.—Gal'lim, *in Benjamin.*
Ga'reb, *hill at Jerusalem.*
6.—Gath, Geth, *in Philistia.*
4.—Gath-He'pher *in Zebulun.*
4.—Gath-Rim'mon, 1) *Levit. city in Dan.*
4.—Gath-Rim'mon, 2) *Levitical city in Manasseh.*
3.—Ga'za, Ga'sa, Az'zah, *in Philistia.*
4.—Ga'zer = Gezer, *Levitical city in Ephraim.*
4.—Ge'ba, or Ga'ba, *Levitical city in Benjamin.*
3.—Ge'bal, 1) *in Edom.*
5. Ge'bal, 2) and Giblites, *in Phœnicia.*
4.—Ge'bim, *in Judah.*
4.—Ge'der, perhaps Gedera, *in Judah*
4.—Gedc'ra, perhaps = Gederoth = Beth-Gader, *in Judah.*
Gederotha'im, perhaps = the preceding.
4.—Ge'dor, *in Judah.*
6.—Gennes'aret, 1) *land.*
6.—Gennes'aret, 2) *sea*, sea of Galilee.
3.—Ge'rar 1) *in Philistia.*
Ge'rar, 2) *valley.*
6.—Gergesenes' = Gir'gashites.
4.—Ger'izim, *mount, S. of Shechem.*
4.—Ge'shur, *region in Syria, S. of mount Hermon*
4.—Gesh'uri, 1) *tribe near Hermon, perhaps Geshur.*
Gesh'uri, 2) *tribe in S. W. Palestine.*
4.—Geth'aim = Gith'aim, *in Benjamin.*
Ge'ther, *unknown district.*
6.—Gethsem'ane, *at W. foot of mount of Olives.*
4.—Ge'zer = Ga'sar = Gazara, *Levit. city in Ephraim.*
4.—Gi'ah, *near Gibeon.*
4.—Gib'bar, probably Gibeon.
4.—Gib'bethon, *Levit. city in Dan.*
4.—Gib'eah, 1) *in Judah.*
4.—Gib'eah, 2) = Gibeah-Benjamin = Gibeah of Saul, *in Benjamin.*
4.—Gib'eah, 3) *in Ephraim.*
4.—Gib'eon, *Levit. city in Benjamin.*
4,—Gib'lites. See Gebal 1.)
4.—Gi'dom, *in Benjamin.*
2.—Gi'hon, 1) *river* = Araxes.
Gi'hon, 2) *fountain on the W. of Jerusalem.*
4.—Gil'boa, *mount in Issachar.*
4.—Gil'ead, 1) *land.*

MAP.

4.—Gil'ead, 2) *mount.*
4.—Gil'ead, 3) *city.*
4.—Gil'gal, 1) *near Jericho and the Jordan.*
6.—Gil'gal, 2) *near Antipatris.*
4.—Gil'gal, 3) *perhaps near Bethel.*
4.—Gi'loh, *in the mountains of Judah.*
4.—Gim'zo, *in Judah.*
6.—Gir'gashites, Gergesenes'.
Git'tah-Hepher = Gath-Hepher.
4.—Git'taim, *in Benjamin.*
Gi'zonites.
Go'ath, *in Jerusalem.*
Gob.
2.—Gog.
4.—Go'lan, *Levit. city in Manasseh.*
6.—Gol'gotha, *outside of Jerusalem.*
2.—Go'mer, *son of Japheth.*
3.—Gomor'rah, *in the vale of Siddim.*
3.—Go'shen, 1) *in Egypt.*
4.—Go'shen, 2) *in Judah.*
5.—Go'zan, *region in Assyria.*
7.—Greece.
Gud'godah, *in the desert.*
4.—Gur, *near Ibleam.*
3.—Gur-Ba'al, *in Arabia.*

H

5.—HA'BOR = Chabor, *on a river in Assyria.*
4.—Hach'ilah, *in Judah.*
4.—Hadad-Rim'mon, *Maximianopolis in Issachar.*
4.—Had'ashah, *in Judah.*
4.—Ha'did, Ad'ida, *in Benjamin.*
2.—Hado'ram, *Arabian tribe.*
Ha'drach, *an unknown land.*
2.—Hagarenes', Ha'garites, *Arabian tribe.*
5.—Ha'lah, *Assyrian province.*
4.—Hal'hul, *in Judah.*
4.—Ha'li, *in Asher.*
2.—Ham, 1) See Egypt.
2.—Ham, 2) *abode of Zuzim.*
5.—Ha'math, 1) Hemath, Hamath-Zoba, *Ephiphania, city and country in Syria.*
4.—Ha'math, 2) *Levit. city in Naphtali* = Hamoth-Dor.
4.—Ham'mon, 1) *in Naphtali.*
4.—Ham'mon, 2) *in Asher.*
4.—Ha'moth-Dor, *Levit. city in Naphtali* = Hamath, 2).
4.—Han'athon. See Nathon, *in Zebulun.*
Ha'nes, *in Egypt.* See Tahpanhes.
4,—Haphra'im, *in Issachar.*
5.—Hara, *region in Media.*
Har'adah, *station in the desert.*
2.—Ha'ran, *in Mesopotamia.*
Ha'rar, Har'arites.
4.—Ha'rem, Ho'rem, *in Naphtali.*
4.—Ha'reth, *in Judah.*
4.—Ha'rod, *fountain near Jezreel.*
4.—Har'osheth, *in N. Canaan.*
Hashmo'nah, *station in desert.*
6.—Hau'ran, Auranitis and Trachonitis, *E. and S. E. of Sea of Galilee.*

MAP.

2.—Hav'ilah, Hev'ilah, 1) *land of gold.*
Hav'ilah, 2) *son of Cush.*
2.—Hav'ilah, 3) *Arabian district.*
4.—Ha'voth-Jair, *in Manasseh.*
Ha'zar-Adar. See Adar.
4.—Ha'zar-E'nan, *on the N. of Canaan.*
4.—Ha'zar-Gad-dah, *in Judah.*
2.—Hazarma'veth, *Arabian people.*
4.—Ha'zar-Su'sah, *in Simeon.*
4.—Ha'zar-Shu'sa, *in Simeon.*
Ha'zar-Hat'ticon, *towards Damascus.*
Haze'rim, *S. of Canaan.*
2.—Haze'roth, *in the desert.* Deut. 1 : 1.
4.—Haze'zon-Ta'mar = Engedi.
4.—Ha'zor, 1) *in Benjamin.*
4.—Ha'zor, 2) *in Naphtali.*
4.—Ha'zor, 3) Hezron, *in Judah.*
2.—Ha'zor, 4) *in Arabia.*
4.—Ha'zor-Hadat'tah, *in Judah.*
2.—He'bron, 1) Kir'jath-Ar'ba, *in Judah.*
He'bron, 2) *in N. Canaan.*
5.—He'lam, *by the Euphrates.*
4.—Hel'bah, *in Asher.*
4.—Hel'bon, *E. of Lebanon.*
4.—He'leph, *in Naphtali.*
Heliop'olis. See Beth-Shemesh 4).
4.—Hel'kath, *Levit. city in Asher.*
4.—Hel'kath-Haz'zurim, *near Gibeon,*
He'math. See Ha'math.
5.—He'na, *near the Euphrates.*
4.—He'pher = Gath-He'pher, *in Zebulun.*
4.—He'res, *mount in Aijalon.*
4.—Her'mon, Se'nir, Sir'ion, *mount.*
4.—Hesh'bon, *Levit. city in Gad.*
Hesh'mon, *in Judah.*
Heth, *ancestor of the Hittites.*
4.—Heth'lon, *near Damascus.*
Hez'ron. See Hazar 3).
2.—Hid'dekel, Tigris.
7.—Hierap'olis, *in Phrygia.*
4.—Hi'len, perhaps = Holon, *in Judah.*
Hin'nom, Ben-Hinnom, *valley S. of Jerusalem.*
3.—Hit'tites.
3.—Hi'vites.
3.—Ho'bah, *near Damascus.*
4.—Ho'lon, *Levit. city in Judah.*
3.—Hor, 1) *mt. and station of Israelites.*
4.—Hor, 2) *a peak of Lebanon.*
3.—Ho'reb, *the region of mt. Sinai.*
Hor-Hagid'gad, *in the desert.*
3.—Ho'rites, *in mount Hor.*
3.—Hor'mah, Harmah = Zephath, *S. of Judah.*
4.—Horona'im, Ho'ronites, *in Moab.*
4.—Ho'sah, *in Asher.*
4.—Huk'kok, *in Naphtali.*
Hul.
4.—Hum'tah, *in Judah.*

I

4.—IB'LEAM, Iblaam = Bileam, *in Manasseh.*
7.—Ico'nium, *in Asia Minor.*

MAP.
4.—Id'alah, *in Zebulun.*
6.—Idume'a, Edom.
4.—I'im, *in Judah.*
4.—I'jon, Hion, *in Naphtali.*
7.—Illyr'icum, Illyria.
1.—In'dia.
4.—Ir-Hatem'arim, *in Jericho.*
Ir-Na'hash.
I'ron.
4.—Ir-She'mesh = Beth-Shemesh, *in Dan.*
4.—Ir-peel, *in Benjamin.*
3.—Ish'maelites, Arab.
Ish'tob. See Tob.
4.—Is'sachar, *tribe.*
7.—It'aly.
4.—Ith'nan, *in Judah.*
4.—It'tah-Ka'zin, *in Zebulun.*
6.—Iture'a, Je'tur, *N. E. of sea of Galilee.*
5.—I'va = Ava, *in the East.*

J

JA'AZER.
4.—Jab'bok, *river E. of Jordan.*
4.—Ja'besh, *in Gilead.*
4.—Ja'bez, *in Judah.*
4.—Jab'neel, *in Judah and Issachar.*
4.—Jab'neh = Jamnia, *near the Medi'erranean.*
6.—Ja'cob's well, *at Shechem or Sychar.*
4.—Ja'gur, *in Judah.*
4.—Jah'za, *Levit. city in Reuben.*
Jam'nia. See Jabneh.
4.—Jano'hah, *in Ephraim.*
4.—Ja'num, *in Judah.*
4.—Japhi'a, *in Zebulun.*
2.—Ja'pheth, *in Europe and N. Asia.*
4.—Japh'leti, *in Ephraim.*
Ja'pho. See Joppa.
4.—Jar'muth, 1) *In Judah.*
4.—Jar'muth, 2) *in Issachar.*
4.—Jat'tir, *in Simeon.*
2.—Ja'van, Ionia, Greece.
4.—Ja'zer, 1) *Levit. city in Gad.*
Ja'zer, 2) *sea.*
4.—Je'arim, *mount in Judah.*
5.—Je'bus, Jerusalem.
3.—Jeb'usites.
Je'gar-Sahadu'tha. See Galeed.
6.—Jehosh'aphat, *valley near Jerusalem.*
4.—Je'hud, *in Dan.*
Jekab'zeel. See Kabzeel.
2.—Je'rah, *Arabian tribe.*
3.—Jerah'meelites, *on the S. of Canaan.*
4.—Jer'icho, City of Palm-trees, Ir-Hatemarim, *in Benjamin.*
Jeru'el, *desert.*
6.—Jeru'salem, Jebus, Salem, *in Benjamin.*
4.—Jesh'anah, *in Judah.*
4.—Jesh'imon, *in Judah.*
4.—Jesh'uah, *in Judah.*
4.—Jeth'lah, *in Dan.*
2.—Je'tur, *Arabian tribe.*
4.—Jez'reel, 1) *in Judah.*
4.—Jez'reel, 2) = Esdraelon, *in Issachar.*

MAP.
4.—Jiph'tah, *in Judah.*
4.—Jiph'tah-el, *valley in Zebulun.*
2.—Jo'bab, *Arabian tribe.*
4.—Jog'behah, Jag'bah, *in Gad.*
4.—Jok'deam, *in Judah.*
4.—Jok'meam, Jak'meam = Kibzaim, *Levitical city in Ephraim.*
4.—Jok'neam, *Levitical city in Zebulun.*
2.—Jok'tan, Jak'etan, *Arabian tribe.*
6.—Jok'theel, 1) = Selah, Petra.
4.—Jok'theel, 2) = *in Judah.*
6.—Jop'pa, Ja'pho, *on the Mediterranean.*
6.—Jor'dan, *river.*
Jot'bah.
2.—Jot'batha, *in the desert.*
4.—Ju'dah, 1) *tribe.*
4.—Ju'dah, 2) *mountains.*
5.—Ju'dah, 3) *kingdom.*
5.—Ju'dah, 4) *desert.*
6.—Jude'a.
6.—Jut'tah, *Levitical city in Judah.*

K

4.—KAB'ZEEL, Jekab'zeel, *in Judah.*
3.—Ka'desh, Kadesh-Bar'nea, *in Judah.*
3.—Kad'monites, *Canaanitish people.*
4.—Ka'nah, 1) *in Asher.*
4.—Ka'nah, 2) *river in Manasseh.*
4.—Kar'kaah, *in Judah.*
4.—Kar'kor, *E. of the Jordan.*
3.—Kar'naim. See Ashtaroth Karnaim.
4.—Kar'tah, *in Zebulun.*
Kar'tan = Kirjathaim.
4.—Kat'tath, *in Zebulun.*
2.—Ke'dar, *country in Arabia.*
4.—Ked'emoth, *Levitical city in Reuben.*
4.—Ke'desh, 1) *in Judah.*
4.—Ke'desh, 2) *Levitical city in Naphtali.*
Kegi'lah, the same as Keilah.
Kehel'athah, *encampment.*
4.—Kei'lah, *in Judah.*
4.—Ke'nath = No'bah, *in Manasseh.*
3.—Ken'ites, *west and southwest of the Dead Sea.*
3.—Ken'izzites, *in Canaan.*
3.—Kib'roth-Hatta'avah, *in the desert.*
4.—Kib'zaim = Jok'meam, *Levitical city in Ephraim.*
4.—Kid'ron, *brook in Judah.*
4.—Ki'nah, *in Judah.*
King's Dale, Shaveh, *near Jerusalem.*
5.—Kir, 1) *country in Armenia or Persia.*
4.—Kir, 2) = Kir-Harasheth = Kir-Heres, *in Moab.*
4.—Kir-Har'aseth, Kir-Heres. See Kir 2).
4.—Kir'ioth, 1) *in Judah.*
4.—Kir'ioth, 2) = Kir 2) *in Moab.*
4.—Kir'jath = Kirjath-Jearim, *in Benjamin.*
4.—Kirjatha'im, 1) *in Reuben.*
4.—Kirjatha'im, 2) = Karthan, *Levitical city in Naphtali.*
4.—Kir'jath-A'rim = Kir'jath-Je'arim.
4.—Kir'jath-Ar'ba = Hebron, *refuge and Levitical city in Judah.*

MAP.
4.—Kir'jath-Ba'al = Ba'alah 1) = Kir'jath-Jearim, *in Judah.*
4.—Kir'jath-Hu'zoth, *in Moab.*
4.—Kir'jath-Je'arim = Ba'alah = Kir'jath-Ba'al, *in Judah.*
Kir'jath-San'nah = Kirjath-Sepher.
4.—Kir'jath-Se'pher = Kirjath-Sannah = Debir, *in Judah.*
4.—Kir-Moab.
4.—Kish'ion, *Levitical city in Issachar.*
4.—Ki'shon, *brook, near mount Carmel.*
4.—Kith'lish, *in Judah.*
4.—Kit'ron, *in Zebulun.*
2.—Kit'tim, Chittim, *Cyprus, and in a wider sense, the islands of the Mediterranean sea.*
Kor-A'san. See Asan.
Kre'tim. See Caphtorim.
Kur, *river.*
4.—Ku'tha, *in Babylon.* See Cutha.

L

4.—LA'BAN, *E. of the Jordan.*
4.—La'chish, *in Judah.*
4.—Lah'mam, *in Judah.*
3.—La'ish = Leshem = Dan, *near mount Hermon.*
4.—La'kum, *in Naphtali.*
7.—Laodic'ea, *in Phrygia.*
7.—Lasc'a, Alas'sa, *in Crete.*
3.—La'sha, *on the S. of Canaan.*
3.—Lash'aron, *in the N. of Canaan*
6.—Leb'anon, *mountains.*
4.—Leb'aoth. See Beth-Lebaoth, *in Simeon.*
4.—Lebo'nah, *in Ephraim.*
2.—Le'habim, Libya, *in Africa.*
4.—Le'hi = Ramath-Lehi, *in Judah.*
4.—Le'shem = Laish, *near mount Hermon.*
2.—Letu'shim, *Arabian tribe.*
2.—Leum'mim, *Arabian tribe.*
4.—Lib'nah, 1) *Levitical city of Judah.*
Libnah, 2) *encampment in the desert.*
7.—Lib'ya, Lib'yans, *in the N. of Africa.*
Lo-de'bar.
4.—Lod, or Lud, *near Joppa.*
7.—Lud, *Lydians, in Asia Minor.*
3.—Lu'dim, *African tribe.*
4.—Lu'hith, *in Moab.*
Luz, 1) Bethel.
Luz, 2) colony from Luz 1).
7.—Lycao'nia, *in Asia Minor.*
7.—Lyc'ia, *in Asia Minor.*
Lyd'da. See Lod.
Lyd'ians. See Ludim.
7.—Lystra, *in Lycaonia.*

M

4.—MA'ACHAH, Aram-Maachah, *at the foot of Mount Hermon.*
Ma'alch- Adum'mim. See Adummim.
Ma'alch-Akrab'bim. See Akrabbim.
4.—Ma'arath, *in Judah.*

MAP.
7.—Macedo'nia, *north of Greece.*
Mach'benah = Chabon.
Machpe'lah, *near Hebron.*
2.—Ma'dai, son of Japheth. See Medians.
4.—Madman'nah, *in Judah.*
4—Mad'men, *in Moab.*
4.—Madme'nah, *in Benjamin.*
Ma'don, *Canaanitish city.*
Mag'bish.
6.—Mag'dala, *on the Sea of Galilee.*
2.—Ma'gog, *North. Europe and Asia, and their people.*
4.—Mahana'im, *Levitical city in Gad.*
Ma'haneh-Dan.
Maknz.
4.—Makke'da, *in Judah.*
Kakhe'loth, *encampment.*
4.—Mal'atha, *in the S. of Judah.*
4.—Mam're, *afterwards Hebron.*
4.—Man'ahath, *in Benjamin.*
4.—Manas'seh, *tribe.*
4.—Ma'on, *in Judah.*
2.—Ma'onites, Mehu'nim, *Arabian tribe.*
3.—Ma'rah, *waters near Red Sea.*
4.—Mar'alah, *in Zebulun.*
4.—Mare'shah, *in Judah.*
Mariam'me, *tower in Jerusalem.*
4.—Ma'roth, *in Judah.*
4.—Mas'ada, *fortress by the Dead sea, in Judah.*
2.—Mash, *son of Aram, in Armenia.*
Ma'shal = Mishcal.
3.—Mas'rekah, *in Edom.*
Mas'sah, *in the desert.*
Mat'tanah, *in the desert.*
2.—Ma'zor = Miz'raim, *in Egypt.*
Mea'lon. See Elon, 2).
3.—Mea'rah, the Zidonians.
4.—Med'ebah, Mad'ebah, *in Reuben.*
5.—Medes', Ma'dians.
Mediterra'nean, *sea.*
4.—Megid'do, *in Issachar.*
4.—Meho'lah, *in Judah.* See Abel-Meholah.
4.—Mejar'kon, *in Dan.*
4.—Mek'onah, *in Judah.*
4.—Mel'ita, Mal'ta.
7.—Meph'aath, *Levitical city in Reuben.*
3.—Mer'ibah, 1) Waters of Strife, *near Kadesh.*
3.—Mer'ibah, 2) *in the Desert of Sin.*
4.—Me'rom, *lake.*
Me'sha, *in Arabia.*
2.—Me'shech.
3.—Mesopota'mia = Aram-Naharaim.
Mes'obaites.
4.—Me'theg-Am'mah, Gath, *in Philistia.*
4.—Mich'mash, *in Benjamin.*
4.—Mich'methah, *in Ephraim.*
Mid'din, *in Judah.*
3.—Mid'ian, Mid'ianites.
4.—Mig'dal-El, perhaps Magdala, *in Naphtali.*
4.—Mig'dal-Gad, *in Judah.*
3.—Mig-dol, *city in Egypt.*

MAP.
4.—Mig'ron, *in Benjamin.*
7.—Mile'tus, *in Asia Minor.*
Mil'lo, 1) = Beth-Millo, *in Jerusalem.*
Mil'lo, 2) *house at Sichem.*
5.—Min'ni, *region of Armenia.*
3.—Min'nith, *in Ammon.*
4.—Mi'sheal = Mashal, *Levitical city in Asher.*
4.—Mis'gab, *in Moab.*
Mith'cah, *encampment in the desert.*
4.—Mith'oar, Rim'mon-Meth'oar, *in Zebulun.*
7.—Mityle'ne, *on the isle Lesbos.*
6.—Mi'zar, Miz'ear, *mount in Lebanon.*
4.—Miz'pah, 1) = Mizpeh, *in Benjamin*
4.—Miz'pah, 2) *in Gilead.*
4.—Miz'peh, 1) *in Judah.*
4.—Miz'peh, 2) = Ramath-Mizpeh = Ramath-Gilead, *in Gad.*
4.—Miz'peh, 3) *in Moab.*
6.—Miz'peh, 4) *valley in Lebanon.*
Miz'raim, Ma'zor. See Egypt.
2.—Miz'rephoth-ma'im, *N. of Canaan.*
3.—Mo'ab, Mo'abites.
6.—Mo'ab, *mountains of.*
4.—Mol'adah, *in Simeon.*
6.—Moph, Noph, *Memphis, in Egypt.*
4.—Mo'reh, *near Shechem.*
4.—Mo'resheth-Gath, Moreshah, *in Judah.*
6. Mori'ah, *mountain in Jerusalem.*
Mose'rah, Mose'roth, *encampment in desert.*
4.—Mo'zah, *in Benjamin.*
7.—My'ra, *in Asia Minor.*
7.—Mys'ia, *in Asia Minor.*

N

4.—Na'amah, *in Judah.*
4.—Na'aran, *in Ephraim.*
4.—Na'arath, *in Ephraim.*
4.—Nahal'lah, *Levit. city in Zebulun.*
Naha'liel, *in the desert.*
2.—Na'hor, *in Mesopotamia.*
7.—Na'in, *near Tabor.*
4.—Naioth, *near Ramah in Benjamin.*
2.—Na'phish, *in Arabia.*
Na'photh-Dor. See Dor.
4.—Naph'tali, 1) *tribe.*
Naph'tali, 2) *mountains.*
2.—Nath'tuhim, *Egyptian tribe.*
4.—Na'thon, Han'nathon, *in Zebulun.*
6.—Naz'areth, *in Galilee.*
4.—Ne'ah, *in Zebulun.*
7.—Neap'olis, *in Macedonia.*
3.—Nebai'oth, *Nebatea, in Arabia and Edom.*
4.—Nebal'lat, *in Benjamin.*
4.—Ne'bo, 1) *summit in mount Pisgah.*
4.—Ne'bo, 2) *city in Reuben.*
4.—Ne'bo, 3) *city in Judah.*
4.—Nei'el, *in Asher.*
4.—Ne'keb, *in Naphtali.*
Neph'toah, *fountain near Jerusalem.*
4.—Neto'phah, *in Judah.*

MAP.
4.—Ne'zib, *in Judah.*
4.—Nib'shan, *in Judah.*
7.—Nicop'olis, *in Macedonia.*
4.—Nim'rah. See Beth-Nimrah, *in Gad.*
Nim'rim. See Beth-Nimrah.
Nim'rim, waters of.
5.—Nin'eveh, *in Assyria.*
2.—No, No-Am'mon, *Thebes in Egypt.*
4.—Nob, *in Benjamin.*
4.—No'bah = Kenath, *in Manasseh.*
2.—Nod, *land E. of Eden.*
2.—No'dad, *Ishmaelitish tribe.*
7.—Noph, *Memphis, in Egypt.*
4.—No-phah, *in Moab.*

O

2.—O'bal, *people in Arabia.*
3.—O'both, *in the desert.*
Ol'ives, Mount of, *E. of Jerusalem.*
7.—On, Helíop'olis. See Beth-Shemesh, 4).
4.—O'no, *in Benjamin.*
O'phel, *hill S. of Moriah.*
2.—O'phir.
Oph'ni. See Aphni and Gophna.
4.—Oph'rah, 1) *in Benjamin.*
4.—Oph'rah, 2) *in Manasseh.*
4.—O'reb, *rock, in Gilead.*

P

3.—Pa'dan-A'ram, Mesopotamia.
Pal'estine. See Philistia.
7.—Pamphyl'ia, *in Asia Minor.*
7.—Pa'phos, *on Cyprus.*
4.—Pa'rah, *in Benjamin.*
3.—Pa'ran, Pha'ran, *desert S. of Pa'estine.*
Pa'ras. See Persia.
5.—Par'thians.
Parva'im, *Ophir, or the East.*
7.—Pat'ara, *in Asia Minor.* Lycia.
2.—Path'ros, *in S. Egypt.*
2.—Pathru'sim, *men of Pathros.*
7.—Pat'mos, *isle in the Ægean.*
3.—Pau, *in Edom.*
Pel'onites.
3. Pelu'sium, *in Egypt.*
4.—Peni'el, Penu'el, *in Gad.*
4.—Pe'or, *mountain in Moab.*
Per'azim.
Pe'rez-Uz'zah, *near Jerusalem.*
7.—Per'ga, *in Pamphylia.*
7.—Per'gamos, *in Asia Minor.* Mysia.
3.—Per'izzites, *in the centre of Canaan.*
5.—Per'sia.
Pe'thor, *on the Euphrates.*
5.—Pe'tra = Joktheel. See Selah.
Pha'ran. See Paran, Wilderness of.
6.—Phar'par, *river, near Damascus.*
7.—Phenl'ce, *in Cyprus.*
7.—Philadel'phia, *in Asia Minor*
7.—Philip'pi, *in Macedonia.*
3.—Philis'tines, Philis'tia, Pal'estine.
6.—Phœnic'ia, *coast, N. of Canaan.*
7.—Phry'gia, *in Asia Minor.*

MAP.
2.—Phul, *probably in N. Africa.*
3.—Phu'non = Edom, *in Idumea.*
2.—Phut, *African tribe.*
3.—Pib'eseth, Bubas'tus, *in Egypt.*
3.—Pi-Hahi'roth, *near Suez in Egypt.*
4.—Pir'athon, *in Ephraim.*
4.—Pis'gah, *mountain E. of Jericho.*
7.—Pisid'ia, *in Asia Minor.*
3.—Pi'son, *river, in Eden.*
3.—Pi'thom, *in Egypt.*
7.—Pon'tus, *in Asia Minor.*
Ptolema'is, *Acre.* See Accho.
7.—Pute'oli, *in Italy.*

R

2.—RA'AMAH, *in Arabia near Persian gulf.*
4.—Rab'bah, or Rab'bath, 1) = Harabbah, *in Judah.*
4.—Rab'bah, 2) = Rabbath-Ammon.
4.—Rab'bah, 3) *in Moab.* See Ar.
4.—Rab'bith, *in Issachar.*
4.—Ra'chal, *in Judah.*
Ra'hab, *poetical name of Egypt.*
4.—Rak'kath, *in Naphtali.*
4.—Rak'kon, *in Dan.*
4.—Ra'mah, 1) = Ramah-Saul, = Ramathaim-Zophim, *Northwest of Jerusalem.*
4.—Ra'mah, 2) *in Naphtali and Asher.*
4.—Ra'mah, 3) *in Gilead.* See Ramoth-Gilead.
Ramatha'im-Zo'phim. See Ramah.
4.—Ra'math-Lehi, *in Judah.*
Ra'math-Miz'peh.
3.—Rame'ses, *city and land = Goshen, in Egypt.*
4.—Ra'moth, 1) = Ramath, *in Simeon* = Baalath-Beer-Ramath.
4.—Ra'moth, 2) = Remeth = Jarmuth, 2) *Levit. city in Issachar.*
4.—Ra'moth, 3) in Gilead = Mizpeh, 2) *city of refuge in Gad.*
2.—Re'chabites, *in Arabia?*
Re'chah.
2.—Red Sea.
4.—Re'hob = Beth-Re'hob, *Levit. city in Asher.*
Reho'both, 1) *fountain S. of Judah.*
5.—Roho'both, 2) = Rehoboth-Hanahah, *city near the Euphrates.*
5.—Reho'both, 3) *Assyrian city.*
4.—Re'kem, *in Benjamin.*
Re'meth = Ramoth 2).
3.—Reph'aim, 1) *tribe of giants E. of Jordan.*
4.—Reph'aim, 2) *valley in Judah.*
3.—Reph'idim, *on N. W. of Sinai.*
5.—Res'en, *Assyrian city.*
4.—Reu'ben, *tribe.*
5.—Re'zeph, *near the Euphrate*
7.—Rhe'gium, *in Italy.*
7.—Rho'des, *Island.*
5.—Rib'lah, *in Syria.*

MAP.
4.—Rim'mon, 1) *in Simeon.*
4.—Rim'mon, 2) *Levit. city in Zebulun.*
Rim'mon, 3) Rimmon-Parez, *encampment.*
Rim'mon, 4) *rock, in Benjamin.*
Rim'mon-Meth'oar. See Rimmon 2)
2.—Ri'phath, *in Russia.*
Ris'sah, *encampment.*
Rith'mah, *encampment.*
5.—River of Egypt, *brook El-Arish.*
Rod'anim. See Dodanim.
Ro'gel, En-ro'gel, *on the S. E. of Jerusalem.*
Roge'lim.
7.—Rome, *in Italy.*
Ru'mah = Arumah.

S

SA'BA. See Seba 1)
2.—Sab'tah, Sab'tecah, *Arabian tribes.*
7.—Sal'amis, *in Cyprus.*
4.—Sal'chah, *in Bashan.*
4.—Sa'lem, 1) *Jerusalem.*
6.—Sa'lem, 2) *near Sychar.*
6.—Sa'lim, *near the Jordan.*
7.—Sal'mone, *in Crete.*
4.—Salt Sea.
3.—Salt, Valley of, *once the vale of Siddim.*
4.—Sama'ria, Samar'itans, *city and province.*
7.—Sa'mos, *in the Ægean Sea.*
7.—Samothra'cia, *in the Ægean Sea.*
4.—Sansan'nah, *in Judah.*
Sa'phir.
4.—Sara'im, *in Judah.*
7.—Sar'dis, *in Asia Minor.*
4.—Sarep'ta = Zar'phath, *in Phœnicia.*
4.—Sa'rid, *in Zebulun.*
6.—Sea of Galilee. See Gennesaret.
2.—Se'ba, 1) *in N. Ethiopia.*
2.—Se'ba, 2) = Sheba, *in S. Arabia.*
4.—Se'ba, 3) *in Simeon.*
4.—Sec'acah, *in Judah.*
4.—Se'chu, *near Ramah, in Benjamin.*
3.—Se'ir, 1) *mount, = Edom.*
4.—Se'ir, 2) *in Judah.*
4.—Se'irath, *in Ephraim.*
3.—Se'la, Jok'theel, Pet'ra, *in mount Seir.*
4.—Se'lah-hammah-le'koth, *in Judah.*
7.—Seleu-cia, *on the Syrian coast.*
4.—Sen'aah, *in Judah.*
Se'neh, *rock in Benjamin.*
Se'phar, *mount in Arabia.*
Seph'arad, *in Asia Minor.*
5.—Sepharva'im, *in Babylonia.*
4.—Shaalab'bin, *in Dan.*
4.—Shaal'bim = Shaalabbin, *in Dan.*
4.—Shahaz'imah, *in Issachar.*
4.—Sha'lim, *N. W. of Jerusalem.*
Shal'isha. See Baal-Shalisha.
4.—Sha'mir, 1) *in mount Ephraim.*
Sha'mir, 2) *in Judah.*
Sha'pher, *mount in the desert.*

MAP.
6.—Shar'on, 1) *plain on the Mediterranean.*
4.—Sha'ron, 2) *in Gad, Basham.*
4.—Sharu-then, *in Simeon.*
Sha'veh, *valley N. of Jerusalem.*
She'bah. See Seba.
She'bam, *Ammonite town.*
4.—Sheb'arim, *in Benjamin.*
6.—She'chem, Si'chem, and Sy'char, *Neapo'is, Levit. city in Ephraim.*
2.—She'leph, *Arabian tribe.*
2.—She'shach, Babylon.
Shen.
4.—She'nir = Sir'ion = Her'mon.
4.—Shic'ron, *in Judah.*
4.—Shi'hor-Lib'nath, *river in Asher.*
4.—Shil'him, *in Judah.*
4.—Shi'loh, *in Ephraim.*
4.—Shim'ron, Shimron-Meron, *in Zebulun.*
2.—Shi'nar, Babylonia.
3.—Shit'tim, 1) = Abel-Shittim, *in plains of Moab.*
Shit'tim, 2) *valley.*
Sho'cho. See Socho.
3.—Sho'phan, *in Gad.*
4.—Shu'al, *in Benjamin.*
4.—Shu'nem, *in Issachar.*
2.—Shur, 1) *desert.*
3.—Shur, 2) *city in Egypt.*
5.—Shu'shan, *in Elam or Persia.*
4.—Sib'mah, or Shib'mah, *near Heshbon.*
6.—Sib'raim, *in mount Lebanon.*
3.—Sid'dim, *valley S. of Dead Sea.*
6.—Si'don. See also Zidon.
2.—Si'hor, 1) Shi'hor, *the Nile.*
Si'hor, 2) *perhaps El-Arish.*
Sil'la, *near Jerusalem.*
Sil'oah, Sil'oam, *fount and pool, S. of Jerusalem.*
4.—Sim'eon, *tribe.*
3.—Sin, 1) *Pelusium in Egypt.*
3.—Sin, 2) *desert.*
3.—Si'nai, 1) *mount.* (Pronounced Si'-na.)
Si'nai, 2) *desert.*
3.—Si'nites, *near Lebanon.*
Si'nim, *tribe, perhaps China.*
4.—Si'on, 1) = Hermon.
4.—Si'on, 2) *in Issachar.*
4.—Siph'moth, Seph'moth, *in Judah.*
Si'rah, *well, N. of Hebron.*
Sir'ion = Shenir = Hermon.
Sit'nah, *well, S. of Canaan.*
7.—Smyr'na, *in Asia Minor, in Lydia.*
4.—So'cho, or Sho'choh, 1).
4.—So'cho, 2) *in mountains of Judah.*
3.—Sod'om, *city at south part of Dead Sea.*
6.—So'rek, *valley and brook.*
1.—Spain.
4.—Suc'coth, 1) *in Gad.*
Suc'coth, 2) *station in the desert.*
2.—Suk'kiim, *tribe S. of Egypt.*
2.—Sye'ne, *in S. Egypt.*
Sy'char. See Shechem.
7.—Syr'acuse, *in Sicily.*

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MAP.

5.—Syr'ia, Heb. Aram.
Syr'tis Major, "*Quicksands*" *on the African coast.*

T

4.—TA'ANACH, *Levit. city in Manasseh.*
4.—Ta'anath-Shi'loh, *in Ephraim.*
Tab'bath, *in Ephraim.*
Tab'erah, *in the desert.*
4.—Ta'bor, 1) *mount in Galilee.*
4.—Ta'bor, 2) — Chisloth-Tabor, *Levit. city in Zebulun.*
5.—Tad'mor, *Palmyra.*
Ta'hath, *station in the desert.*
2.—Tahpan'hes, *in Egypt.*
Tah'tim-Hod'shi, *N. E. Canaan.*
Ta'mar, *S. of Canaan.*
2.—Tap'puah, 1) *in Judah, Northwest of Hebron.*
4.—Tap'puah, 2) *Southwest of Hebron.*
Ta'rah, *station in the desert.*
4.—Tara'lah, *in Benjamin.*
Tar'pelites, *from beyond the Euphrates.*
1.—Tar'shish, *in Spain.*
7.—Tar'sus, *in Asia Minor.*
Tehaphnehes. See Tahpanhes.
4.—Teko'a, 1) *in Judah.*
Teko'a, 2) *desert.*
3.—Tel-A'bib, *in Mesopotamia.*
Te'lem — Telaim, *in Judah.*
3.—Tel-Harsa, *in Babylonia.*
Tel-Mel'ah.
2.—Te'ma, *Arabian tribe.*
3.—Te'man, *region in Idumea.*
4.—Thc'bez, *in Manasseh.*
Thela'sar, Telas'sar.
7.—Thessaloni'ca, *in Macedonia.*
4.—This'be, *in Naphtali.*
7.—Three Taverns, *in Italy.*
7.—Thyati'ra, *in Asia Minor.*
6.—Tibe'rias, *country and sea.*
5.—Tib'hath, Betai, *in Syria.*
2.—Tim'na, *in Edom.*

MAP.

4.—Tim'nath, *in Judah.*
4.—Tim'nath-He'res, Tim'nath-Se'rah, *in Ephraim.*
5.—Tiph'sah, 1) Thap'sacus, *on the Euphrates.*
6.—Tiph'sah, 2) *in Samaria.*
2.—Ti'ras, Thi'raz, *Thrace.*
6.—Tir'zah, *in Samaria.*
4.—Tob, Ishtob, *E. of Jordan.*
4.—To'chen, *in Judah.*
2.—Togar'mah, *in Armenia.*
4.—To'lad, El-To'lad, *in Simeon.*
To'phel, *in the wilderness.*
To'phet, *in the valley of Hinnom.*
Tower of Edar, *in Judah.*
6.—Trachoni'tis, *N. E. of Gilead.*
Tro'as, *in Asia Minor.*
7.—Trogyl'lium, *in Asia Minor.*
2.—Tu'bal, *in Asia Minor.*
2.—Tyre', Zor, *in Phœnicia.*

U

5.—U'LAI — Eulæus, *river in Persia.*
4.—Um'mah, *in Asher.*
2.—U'phaz, *perhaps Ophir.*
Upper and Lower Pools.
3.—Ur, *in Chaldea.*
3.—Uz, *in Idumea.*
3.—U'zal, *in S. Arabia.*
4.—Uz'zen-sherah, *in Ephraim.*

V

4.—VALLEY of Ar'abah, *S. of Dead Sea.*
Valley of the son of Hinnom, *S. of Jerusalem.*

Z

4.—ZAANA'IM or Zaanannim, *in Naphtali.*
Za'anan, *perhaps Zenan.*
Zal'mon, *mount near Shechem.*
Zalmo'nah, *station in desert.*
3.—Zamzum'min, *E. of Jordan.*

MAP.

4.—Zapo'ah, *in Judah.*
4.—Za'phon, *in Gad.*
5.—Za'reah, Zo'rah, or Zo'reah, *in Judah.*
Za'red. See Ze'red.
4.—Zar'ephath — Sarepta.
Zar'etan, Zar'tanah, Zar'than, *near Succoth and Bethshean.*
Zebo'im, 1) *in the valley of Siddim.*
4.—Zebo'im, 2) *in Benjamin.*
4.—Zeb'ulun, *tribe.*
3.—Ze'dad, *on the N. of Canaan.*
4.—Ze'lah, *in Benjamin.*
4.—Zel'zah, *in Benjamin.*
3.—Zem'arite, *Canaanitish people.*
4.—Zemara'im, *in Benjamin.*
4.—Ze'nan — Zaanan, *in Judah.*
4.—Ze'phath, Hormah, *S. of Judah.*
Zeph'athah, *valley in Judah.*
4.—Zer, *in Naphtali.*
3.—Ze'red, *brook, in Moab.*
4.—Zer'erath — Zar'than — Zar'eda, *in Manasseh.*
4.—Ze'reth-Sha'har, *in Reuben.*
4.—Zid'dim, *in Naphtali.*
4.—Zi'don — Sidon, Zidoniana.
Zik'lag, *in Simeon.*
Zim'ran and Zim'ri, *in the East.*
3.—Zin, *wilderness S. of Judea.*
6.—Zi'on, *city of David, mount.*
4.—Zi'or, *in Judah.*
6.—Ziph, *in mount and plain of Judah.*
3.—Ziph'ron, *on the N. of Canaan.*
4.—Ziz, *a steep ascent from the Dead Sea, near Engedi.*
2.—Zo'an — Ta'nis, *in Egypt.*
3.—Zo'ar — Belah, *Southwest of the Dead Sea.*
5.—Zo'bah, Aram-Zobah, *in Syria.*
Zo'heleth, *on the S. of Jerusalem.*
Zo'phim, *on mount Pisgah.*
6.—Zor — Tyre.
Zo'rah. See Zarea.
4.—Zuph, *in mount Ephraim.*
3.—Zu'zim, and Zamzummim, *tribe E. of the Jordan.*